

Sheriff.....Chas. W. Amidon
Clerk.....J. C. Collins
Register.....R. W. Smith
Treasurer.....J. C. Collins
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. C. Collins
Judge of Probate.....W. H. Harrison
Circuit Court Commissioner.....J. C. Collins
Surveyor.....A. E. Newman Jr.

South Branch.....O. F. Hanson
Beaver Creek.....Charles Shady
Maple Creek.....W. H. Harrison
Grayling.....John F. Ham
Frederick.....C. Gray

President.....John F. Ham
Clerk.....Fred Nairn
Assessor.....J. C. Collins
Treasurer.....J. C. Collins
Trustee.....J. C. Collins
Peterson, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Kraus

Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink
Peterson and Kraus.
Streets, Sewerage, Bridges and Sew-
ers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Waterworks, Lighting, Fire Ap-
paratus—Fournier, Inley, Clark.
Printing and Licenses—Clark, Brink
and Fournier.
Health and Public Safety—Inley,
Clark and Kraus.
Ordinance—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Industrial—Inley, Peterson, Kraus.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. B. G. Johnson. Preaching, 10:30
a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m.
Society meeting, 8:00 p. m. Bible study Mon-
day 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday,
7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00
p. m. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m. Prayer
service, V. P. C. E. at 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. D.
Macgregor, Pastor.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as fol-
low: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath
school 10:30 a. m. On the Sunday after the
7:00 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the
above services.

Rev. A. C. Klugegaard, Pastor. Services every
Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Services every first and third Sunday of the
month. Confession on the second Sunday of the
month. Mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday
School at 9:30 p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at
7 o'clock p. m. On the Sunday after the
7 o'clock mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time"
6:30 o'clock. Pastor: J. J. Rice, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each
month. A. L. FOND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays
at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. AGNES HARRINGTON, President.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 130
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
R. D. CONNINE, H. P.
T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 187
Meets every Tuesday evening.
HANS HOLTZKE, N. G.
PETER BORCHERT, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 195
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.
T. NOLAN, R. K. J. COLLIER, Com.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 88
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full
of the moon. MRS. EMMA KEELER, W. M.
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 790
Meets second and last Wednesday of each
month. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.
F. M. FREEDMAN, S. S.

Companion Court Grayling No.
652, I. O. F.
Meets the second and last Wednesday each
month at Macomber Hall, over R. Peterson's store.
ANNA E. HARRINGTON, S. S.

Crawford Hive, G. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
E. H. HARRINGTON, W. M.
ANNIE EISENHAEUER, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of
the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in
each month.
MRS. W. H. FAIRBOTHAM, President.
CORDELLA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday
of each month at 1 p. m.
SLIZA BROTT, Master.
S. D. BROTT, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10429.
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R.
Hall. E. G. CLARK, W. C.
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No.
352, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening.
ANNA E. EISENHAEUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of
M. W. E.
Meets last Thursday of each month.
CHAS. WALDRON, Pres.
A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.

Skandinavien F. F.
Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.
PETER SVENSSON, President.
JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

S. N. Insley, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store,
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
Residence on Peninsula Avenue, op-
posite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE:
East of Opera House.
Night Calls at residence, first house
south of M. E. Church.

C. C. Wescott
DENTIST
OFFICE:
Over Alexander's Law Office on Mich-
igan Avenue.
Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-2:30 p. m.

MINERS LIVE LONG

OCCUPATION SEEMS TO MAKE FOR LONGEVITY.

Consumption Declared to Be Practically Unknown Among Men Who Delve in the Earth—Tales Told by Veterans.

R. S. Thomas, coal mine inspector of Missouri, has a fixed belief that longevity and coal mining go together. "You never hear of a coal miner having consumption," said Mr. Thomas, "unless he contracted the disease before he went into the pit; and even then he finds the peculiar properties of a coal mine beneficial to his lungs, and he often becomes well and strong by reason of his work under the ground."

"We have a number of hardy miners in Missouri who were taken into the pit in the old country (Wales) at six, seven and eight years to act as trap-
per boys. These youngsters kept steadily at work until they were promoted to be miners' assistants and then regular miners, and thrived mightily under conditions which in most trades would retard their development—mean, beginning work at that early age."

"It seems as if Providence had given health to the miner as a recompense for the hazard of his calling. Nearly all of those who manage to dodge falls of rock, breaking cables and other dangers incident to the craft live to a green old age. They not only live but they keep at work."

"It would surprise Dr. Osier if he knew how many men past 60 were yet working in the mines at Bevier. Uncle Johnnie Griffith, who died a few months ago at the age of 84, worked in the pit from the age of seven until a year before he died. He began as a trapper boy in Wales, his father carrying him to the mine on his back."

"His last work was in Mine 61 of the Central Coal company near Bevier, and he made a full hand every day for three years after he was 80. With the exception of a short time that he ran a hoisting engine Mr. Griffith had practically been in the pit three-quarters of a century."

Mr. Thomas has made some research at Bevier, the largest coal camp in the state, and finds that there are a number of men who have been at work for half a century or more on coal mines and are still vigorous.

"And here's another thing," remarked Tom Williams, a veteran who had to abandon the pit some years ago owing to a fall of rock, "you never hear a miner puff and blow when he runs. His wind is as good as an athlete's. His lungs are sound, although coated thick with coal dust."

"Nearly everybody at Bevier burns coal for all purposes, because it is cheap. Most other towns in these parts use wood for fireplaces and heating. Now in time the tops of the Bevier houses become coated with coal soot from their chimneys, and the rain after falling on the roofs passes into the wells and they drink it."

"A Bevier family doesn't like water unless it is caught that way and goes through that process; that's the only kind of water tastes good to 'em. Why? Because it has properties that kill pneumonia and typhoid fever germs."

"It's an absolute fact that people don't have such maladies when they use water caught in that way. I've lived among them a lifetime and I know that. I can't give the scientific reason for coal soot's beneficial influence on well water, but there's no earthly doubt it has such influence."

Oddities of Shoplifting.

A retired merchant in one of the large cities says the oddest lot of criminals in this country are the shoplifters. They will travel from one large city to another, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not staying in any place long enough to be recognized, and reaping a harvest. A peculiar fact is the large number of women of means who do this kind of thing. Rich women will steal trifling articles for which you would think they had no need and could very easily afford to buy. The firm does not know whether it should excuse the guilty parties or arrest them. These women plead kleptomaniacs many times, but the stores have begun to enlarge their detective service to such an extent, even giving saleswomen these positions, it is becoming more and more difficult for things to be taken. It now takes a clever woman indeed to take anything from a department store.

They Prayed.

Prayers as applied to a church social may be the cause of splitting a congregation at Rawson, near here. Several weeks ago plans were laid for giving a social to raise funds to apply on the church's debt. One class favored the social while the other did not. The majority ruled and the social was arranged for.

The defeated ones said they would pray for rain so that the social would have to be postponed. They prayed. Almost two inches of rain fell, causing the postponement of the social. The Epworth league was back of the enterprise.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Will Favor Better Law.

A woman in Massachusetts may now work 56 hours a week instead of 44, but the law will not go into effect until 1910, and the clubwomen will use every effort in the meantime to have the law changed so that conditions may be better for women and children.

FATHER HAS LEARNED LESSON.

Never Again Will Fetch His Daughter's Young Man from the Train.

A Louisville business man who recently took a summer home about 13 miles in the country had an adventure the other night that has, he says, taught him to not do too much for young fellows who might be calling on his daughter.

"The other night," says he, "I allowed the coachman to go, and did not discover until after he had gone that my daughter was expecting a young man caller. There was nothing to do but to hitch up the horse myself and go to the station to meet him."

"When the car rolled in, just one youngster alighted, and as he answered the description of the fellow coming to see my daughter I sauntered up to him and inquired if he might be Mr. —."

"How did you know?" replied the chap with a tone of disgust at being addressed thus by the "coachman."

"The caller was loaded into the carriage and the journey to the house was begun. To break the ice I told him I had understood that he was in a certain line of business, and again came the haughty: 'How did you know?'"

"During the remainder of the journey the young man sang popular songs. When we arrived at the house I put the caller out and proceeded to the stable to put up the horse. After this work had been completed I returned to the house just in time to overhear the young man ask my daughter:

"Who was that fresh guy that brought me over here to-night?"

"When told that the 'fresh guy' was her father, I thought the caller would wilt, and then I decided to put in an appearance about that time. He jumped up and said that if he had known I wanted to put up the horse he would certainly have helped. My advice to fathers—and I shall hereafter stick to what I am preaching—is never to go to all that trouble for a young man caller, when that person has two good legs that can carry him from the station to the house. That young man certainly walked back to the station that night."—Louisville Times.

Chinese Fear Decapitation.

The common punishment of decapitation in China is considered to be the most severe of all punishments. This, to a Chinaman, is the greatest disaster which could possibly happen to him. He would rather die a thousand deaths, each more cruel than the other, if he could only retain a perfect body to the end. He believes that after death he goes into the "dark land," where life is continued much as it is in this world. He believes that if he is deprived of his head he will become a headless ghost and be doomed to perpetual sorrow. Should he wish to marry, no woman would ever dream of taking a man without a head. His hands might grasp the chopsticks, but there would be no mouth to receive the food. He would never be able to find his road anywhere, and the shades in that mysterious land would start with terror from him as he groped his way through the shadows. Give any Chinese criminal a choice between decapitation and any of the most cruel deaths and he will instantly choose the latter.

Could Stand Anything.

The manager of one of the Cleveland burlesque houses tells this one on himself. A few days ago he had the dire misfortune to cut a finger—or was it a thumb? Anyway, the finger or thumb got pretty sore and blood poisoning or something set in. He had to go to a doctor about it.

"I'll have to perform a slight operation," the doctor told him. "May be it won't be necessary to put you to sleep, though. How about you? Can you stand much pain?"

"Can I stand much pain?" repeated the theatrical man. "Well, I should say I could! Pain's my long suit. I can stand anything. Why, doctor, I'm the manager of a burlesque theater and see 12 shows a week."

The Changing Missouri.

The flood has been kind to one town. For years Missouri City, about 15 miles east of Kansas City, in Clay county, has been off the river map and the steamboats couldn't get within miles of it because of a change in the channel. But recently the high water began to flow through an old channel and in a few days it had cut so deep and so fast that Missouri City awoke the other morning to find itself on the main channel of the river. A few hours later the steamer Chester passed the old landing and Missouri City's cup of joy was full.

Because of the change of channel the boat line company will now take freight and passengers from Missouri City—Kansas City Star.

"Omar Khayyam" Room.

Literary faddists, before this, have "consecrated" rooms to some favorite authors, making such a place a Longfellow or a Dickens room, or a Scott room, with many editions of the particular author and as many relics as it is possible to buy. Now there is an Omar Khayyam room in Washington. It belongs to a woman whose home is near that of the Persian minister. The room is patterned after a living room in a Persian home. The walls are covered with rugs and fine draperies and in rustic frames are scrolls containing favorite quotations from "The Rubaiyat." There is an idealized sketch of the poet keeping watch with the lion and the leopard.

PREHISTORIC WALL OF ROCK.

Remarkable Discovery of Work Done by Unknown Race.

As the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were discovered by digging a well, so the most prehistoric rock wall in the United States was discovered in 1887 by a farmer who now lives in Rockwell, Tex., says the New Orleans Picayune. But whether in that portion which is surrounded by this wall is a Pompeii or for what purpose it was built has never been ascertained up to the present.

Here and there portions of the wall are exposed at distances of several yards. Even in some places it is covered up for a mile or two. One day a farmer, not knowing that the wall was there, dug a well along the side of this wall 30 feet deep. Near the bottom of his well he discovered an arched opening, which was two by three feet. This opening has been seen by several of the inhabitants of Rockwell, and it is believed this must have been used as an entrance into the wall. The bottom of the wall was not reached at a depth of 30 feet. This has been the only opening ever found, because the wall has never been exposed, except last fall, when two young men of Rockwell dug about the wall five feet in width and about the same in depth. This gave one a good idea of the wall. The rocks were nicely laid with abridged joints in regular fashion, but the substance between them was not mortar, but clay. A closer examination reveals no sign of any hard tool used upon the rocks, and no doubt wooden mallets were used to give them their shape.

On the east side of the wall the rock is smooth, while on the west it is rough. They are all composed of sandstone, with streaks of mica and pebbles of iron. It is said that in the surrounding regions no rock can be found similar to this, except in the chimneys and wells which the farmers own.

The rocks at the opening found are from two to six feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick. An effort was made to bring some of them to the surface by the men who dug the well, but they found the task too difficult. On top the rocks are much smaller, running about 18 inches long, three inches thick and eight inches wide. The farmers claim that the wall is about 15 miles long, and they know exactly its course.

There is no doubt that this is the most prehistoric wall in the United States, and so far as known, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., has never made any effort to expose the length and width of the wall or give any explanation of its origin.

Somerset Field Names.

Why the place is called Babylon nobody can tell. The name lasts beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and for anything they know it may have been called Babylon for all time. A study of the names of the fields in a country parish is of much interest. It illuminates local history, revives memories of fairs, discoveries, claims, of old families that once owned the soil and made history, of countless parochial details. All sorts of quaint and curious field names there are near Babylon—names historical, like Pennsylvania; names descriptive, like Look-about Batch, Wet Mead, Honeyhole, Gooseland, Three-corner Paddock; names reminiscent of local dealings, like Hard-and-Sharp and Greatcoat Cleeves; or of local holdings, like Copplease and Pepperlane. Then there are romantic names, like Little Perdigate, which has a flavor of Arthurian romance; grim names, like Bloody Paddock, which has an epic sound; grotesque names, debased from some noble original, like Hoke and Pinchlu; names expressive of local sarcasm, like Forty Acre, which is a field comprising 14 perches; suggestive names, like Apple's and Poor Apple's; or personal names, like Pearce's Leg, a long, narrow field of uncertain shape.—Spectator.

According to History.

A woman in a western city, who belongs to a community called the "Sisters of St. John the Baptist," not long ago spent a month in a backwoods district.

Shortly after her arrival she went to the local postoffice and inquired if any letters had come for Sister Bernardine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered.

"Sister who?" he asked incredulously.

"Sister Bernardine," repeated the lady, "a sister of St. John the Baptist."

"I think not," he answered, dubiously. Then, after some reflection, he added:

"Say, ain't he been dead pretty near a hundred years now?"—Harper's Weekly.

Taking the Privileges.

The public in general will sympathize with the young woman who said that of all her experiences of hotel life the head waiter was the hardest to live up to. Who has not quailed before the hauteur of the porter or the official? The following, taken from the Washington Star, shows that others, in a higher walk of life, might like to adopt some of the traditional characteristics of domestic or clerical.

"Remember," said the patriot, "that so long as you hold public office you are a servant of the people, a plain servant."

"Great Scott!" answered the suburban resident, who had just been elected.

"Can I act as haughty and overbearing and take as many holidays as all that?"—Youth's Companion.

Grayling Day

Thursday, October 1st, 1908

AT THE

OTSEGO CO. FAIR

Gaylord, Mich.

Put aside business for the day and visit Northern Michigan's Greatest Fair!!

New Buildings for Exhibits, New Barns for Stock and many other Improvements.

Base Ball Game

Grayling vs. Gaylord.

Good Racing

EVERY DAY

\$700.00 In Purses \$700.00

Special Music by the Grayling Band this day

Music every day by the Gaylord City Band

Special Features Every Day

Of The Fair!

Large New Dining Hall on Second Floor of Main Building which will accommodate All.

Biggest Exhibition of Farm and other Products ever shown in Northern Michigan

Come early and remain late. This is your day. Bring Your Friends with You! You will not regret it nor forget it. Features Galore

From Sunrise until Sunset.

Don't Forget the Date!

Make no other Engagement!

Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended and are conducted with care and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

J. W. Tomlinson M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Grayling, Michigan

Office over Post Office.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence, corner Maple and Lake streets. Night calls made from residence.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Pine Lands

Bought and sold on Commission.

None-Residents' Lands looked after.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of Bank of Grayling.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office over Peterson's old Jewelry Store

O. Palmer

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND NOTARY

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land hereinafter described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record:

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefore, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, on payment to the undersigned or to the Register in chancery of the county in which the land lies, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

Amount necessary to redeem, \$10.06 plus the fees of the sheriff.

JOHN HANNA,
Place of business, Grayling, Mich.
Dated, July 23rd A. D. 1908.

To Milo Osterhout, Adair, Mich., grantee under the last recorded deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.
Grayling, Mich., Aug. 15, 1908.

I hereby certify and return that after careful enquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of Milo Osterhout or the heirs or the whereabouts of postoffice address of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said Milo Osterhout.

CHAS. W. AMIDON,
Sheriff of Crawford County.
aug20-5w

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed on the seventh day of March A. D. 1907 by Phoebe L. Johnson of the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, to Jens Michelson of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county, Mich., on the seventh day of March A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock a. m. and recorded in Liber H of mortgages, on page 27, on which mortgage there is due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ten and 05-100 dollars (\$110.05) principal and interest and an attorney fee of ten dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and to such proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county, on Saturday, October 31, 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Said premises being described as follows, to wit: The southwest one quarter of the northeast one quarter of section thirty-two, in town twenty-seven north of range three west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated August 4th 1908.

O. PALMER
Attorney for Mortgagee
Grayling, Mich.
aug6-13t

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. W. E.

Meets last Thursday of each month.

CHAS. WALDRON, Pres.

A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.

Skandinavien F. F.

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Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PLENTY OF WORK ON THE FARMS.

By Secretary James Wilson.



SECRETARY WILSON.

The productiveness of the United States along agricultural lines is not keeping pace with the growth of our population. Meats are dear because the slaughtering animals are falling behind the population in relative numbers. Labor is scarce on the farm, and labor is dear on the farm because the factory, the forest, the mine and the railroad are taking away the farmer's workers through wages fixed at rates which the farmer cannot afford to pay.

The population of the United States is growing both by reason of the natural increase of the families domiciled in America and by accretions through immigration from abroad. But the immigrants do not reach to the farm. The farmer who does come to us from foreign countries does not find the way to the farms of the country; and the immigration laws prevent American farmers from going to foreign countries and selecting there the prospective immigrants whose services could aid them.

At no period of our history has the American farmer needed help so much as he needs it this year. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of idle men in the United States, all of whom could secure employment on the farms—employment affording food, shelter and living wages.

UNREASONABLE DELAYS OF OUR COURTS.

By William H. Taft.



One reason for unreasonable delay in the lower courts is the disposition of the judges to wait an undue length of time in the writing of their opinions or judgments. I speak with confidence on this point, for I have signed myself. In English courts the ordinary practice is for the judge to deliver his opinion immediately upon the close of the argument, and this is the practice which ought to be enforced as far as possible in our courts of first instance.

It is a great deal more important that the court of first instance should decide promptly than that it should decide right. Such practice of deciding cases at the close of the hearing makes the judge very much more attentive to the argument during its presentation, and much more likely to decide right when the evidence and the arguments are fresh in his mind.

In the Philippines the system has been adopted of refusing a judge his regular monthly stipend unless he can file certificate with the receipt for the money, in which he certifies on honor that he had disposed of all the business submitted to him within the previous sixty days.

This has had a marvelously good effect in keeping the dockets of the court clear.

One of the great difficulties with the profession of the law, whether the members are judges or advocates, is the disposition to treat the litigants as made for the courts and the lawyers, and not the courts and lawyers as made for the litigants. And as it is lawyers who in judicial committees of the legislature draft the codes of procedure, there is too frequently not present in as strong an impelling force as it might be the motive for simplifying the procedure and making the final disposition of cases as short as possible.

OUTRAGE OF CHILD LABOR.

By Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.



The American hand is a very valuable item for industry and skilled achievement; you cannot have a good American hand by taking the little American child and overworking that child in handwork or making him a part of a great machine where his hand is permitted to perform monotonous labor. The American hand is more important than the American hand for planning and adding thought to hand labor; and you cannot have a good American hand by taking the child from school and stunting mental growth by making the child a cog in even the finest machinery of what is called civilization. The American hand is still more important than the American head, and no State can ever prosper in the higher things—and the lower things always get their value from the higher things—which persistently permits the incursion of greed over the heart of childhood.

No federal interference is so terrible in my eyes as the permission upon the part of the nation that little children be practically enslaved to mere money making. The needs of the families of the poor must be relieved in some other way than compelling or allowing children to dispose of their childhood, with its freshness and dream, in order to maintain any system or institution or business whatsoever.

EXCLUDE CHINESE COOLIES ONLY.

By Seth Low, President of Columbia.



I am in favor of the purpose, but not the form, of the Chinese exclusion act. It is an insult to an old, wise and proud race such as the Chinese to exclude their students and great men from our shores. I am in sympathy with the great object of the Chinese exclusion act—to keep the Pacific coast free from the numerical preponderance of an Asiatic population. If there ever was a matter of public policy in which the "undesirable citizen" doctrine should be enforced to the limit, it is the immigration question.



PLEASURES OF APPRECIATION.

By Henry F. Cope.

"And God saw everything that He made, and, behold, it was good."—Genesis, 1, 31.

It would be a strange world in which pleasure and piety did not go hand in hand. Appreciation brings delight because it is a duty and it is a duty because it brings delight. He is doing good to this world who is finding all the good there is in it, who is cultivating the power to see the good where others often see only ill.

Optimism, even that perverted type which blinks many of the facts, is better for this world than the dour pessimism that dooms all things to perdition, crying out that the race is in a headlong career to ruin and misery. It is better to laugh at our miseries than to mourn over all our circumstances.

It is the duty of every man to make this world as bright, as happy and as good a place to live in as he can. No man has a right to nurse a grudge against the universe, for he cannot keep it to himself. A sour disposition never is an individual affair; it becomes social; it saturates the thinking of others.

There are two broad ways of thinking of life and the universe. One is to determine that man is set down in a wholly bad world, where all things fight against his good, where all his fellows are worthless, and his own nature is depraved. The other is to find and foster the good in life and to believe that through all purposes of good, far beyond our dreams, are working out.

Professional religion has been largely of the former type of thinking. It has been pessimistic. It has seemed to think it necessary to prove the goodness of God by establishing the utter badness of man and the moral character of the universe. It has relegated God to some far off heaven and left this world to the tender mercies of the devil.

After all, each makes his own world. The doctrine of the total depravity of humanity is grounded in the common dyspepsia of theologians. We read into our outer world the colors of the world within. The heart turning over iniquity, brooding over real and fancied sins, looks out and the fair scene is changed to gloom, the cloud of sin rests over all.

Yet it would be hard to do a greater wrong, both to ourselves and to our fellows, than this of giving up hope and setting our faces toward despair. These silent sentences we pronounce on our world go a long way toward sealing its doom. We live according to our faith and our way of living determines the character of all life.

No matter how dark the day it is our business to find some cheer, no matter how our faith in our fellows may be tried it is our duty to seek out the good in them, and no matter how strange the ways of life may seem still to hope on for their issue in good, in the fulfillment of purposes perhaps too high for our present understanding.

Step out into the light, there always is a patch somewhere. Fix your thought on the good in others, there is always much if we would but look for it. Live as though this world were ordered in love, with law working out purposes of the highest good, and life itself will give you the reward of faith, the good you yourself believe in. Faith in God is just faith in goodness; to believe that there is a Father of us all must mean to believe that He is the father of every good desire, every high thought, every worthy purpose, that the best in us is but the faint, far off reflection of the good in Him, and therefore that this world, the world and home of His family, is being ordered, governed for the best good we know and for the good that lies beyond our knowing.

Some people have a good deal more faith in the devil than they have in their God; they think of the world as having been made good, but somehow the evil one got the best of the situation and has ever since succeeded in making it wholly evil.

Relieve the best and the best shall be. The facts always answer back to our faith. Life always becomes what we believe it really is. The good of all comes from the high faith and high living of those men and women who believe ever that goodness is greater than badness, that love is better than hate, that the universe is not made to mock us, but to make us and to make us after the pattern of infinite affection.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE ASSURED.

By Junius B. Remensnyder.

Thou shalt call me, My Father.—Jeremiah 3, 10.

If the world owed nothing more to the Bible than this one truth—that God is our Father—it would outweigh in value the literature of the ages.

It assures us of a divine Providence. An earthly parent cares more for the welfare of his sons and daughters than even for himself. And so the scripture tells us of this Father: "Cast all your cares upon God, for He careth for you." Men and women are tempted to think that God is too great and they too frail for Him to care for them. And since science has unveiled the wonders and infinitude of the universe, they feel this insignificance far more than could those who lived in the former simple times. But this one word, "Father," explains what else were indeed inconceivable. Love and fatherhood do not take note of large or small. The least and the greatest have all meaning to the heart of a father. His providential care marks even the sparrow that falls—how much more, then, those formed in His image and whom He tenderly regards as His own children!

We have here a sure ground for prayer. If God be a Father, He will have converse with His sons and daughters. He will cause them to hear His still, small voice, in the mur-

mers of storm and sea, in the secret inner chamber, in His Holy Word, they will have audible speech of Him. And as He invites us to address Him in the language of faith and petition and love and praise. To the Almighty Spirit we can go with far more confidence than even to any earthly parent, assured that He is the hearer and answerer of prayer.

It is the basis of human fraternity. It is only from the fatherhood of God that springs the brotherhood of man. When we know that God is our common Father then we must recognize in every man of whatever race or condition our neighbor and brother. When one's heart throbs out in kindness, good will and sympathy and in all the gracious sentiments of brotherhood toward his fellows, then he is growing in likeness to his Father in heaven. And this conduces to the common happiness. Trusting others, they will trust us. Selfishness brings life's sweetest reward. When all men feel that they are brothers, then will class prejudices, business strifes and social rancors cease. And then will selfishness, the cruellest source of human woes, be out-cast from the earth and Tennyson's exquisite vision will be realized:

Love took the harp of life,
And smote the chords with might;
Smote the chords of self, which,
Trembling, passed in music out of sight.
And then there comes, last and best of all, our inheritance. This St. Paul puts in those great words, "If we be sons, then heirs of God." It is the Father's will that the children should be His heirs. And what is this inheritance? "Glorious, homes, everlasting life." The precious boon of immortality. The eternal being, progress and joy. Ever growing in the knowledge of the love of God the Father, which fills all worlds with light and life and beauty.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

You can measure any creed by its fruits in character.

He who does what he can can soon do what he would.
Some mistake covering sin's profits for zeal against sin.
The power of foes without depends on the fears within.
You cannot win men from glistening sin by a gloomy salvation.
Some talk so hard about duty they have no strength left for deeds.
You cannot travel toward heaven if you turn your back on truth.
Hidden in every vice we plant lies the seed of our own punishment.
The abuse of worship as an end does not prevent its value as a help.
The secret of consecration is simply concentration on some high service.
Debating doctrine is an old dodge of the devil to avoid the doing of some duty.
Whatever strengthens class feeling lengthens the day of waiting for the kingdom.
He who limits the knowledge by his understanding dies of experimental ignorance.
You cannot make a text of scripture bore any deeper by twisting it like a corkscrew.
The more a man vociferates against vice the less likely he is to put virtue into action.
What you will make of a boy depends on the promise you can see in his propensities.
Some men seem to think God's clocks would all stop if they should forget to wind them up.
Indicting men of total depravity is a poor way of inspiring them to the divine character.
When a man gets to bragging of his smart tricks he has one foot already in the devil's traps.
Some folks never get any dreams of heaven except when they go to hear a sleepy preacher.
Lots of people let their daily manna spoil while they pray for butter and sugar to spread on it.
It usually is the man who cannot find God in nature who tries to tell us all about the nature of God.
Those who think they have all religion are the ones who most need to worry whether they have any.
It makes a lot of difference whether you think of religion as a system of medicine or as the simple life of full moral health.
Many a word in our language is empty until sorrow gives it a new content.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't hide your sins. Hidden sins grow fastest.

Don't simply admit your faults, but try to remedy them.

Don't seek rest in your efforts to win heaven. Rest will come after you have won it.

Don't be simply a Christian by profession, but one by action in all that pertains to Christianity.

Don't refuse help to those who need spiritual guidance, for by so doing you may sacrifice your own growth in spirit.

Don't hunt the doors of heaven in earth's places, but in its lowliest places, where the ministrations of Christianity are most needed.

Don't become weary with well-doing, but work until your Master says "well done." The true Christian depends on the Lord for help and never becomes weary in doing His work.

Don't pull your cloak about you lest it become soiled by the "unclean," but cast it aside and do what you can to bring about better moral and physical conditions among the unfortunate.

His Last Words.

"Are you quite sure your shooting was accidental?" asked the hospital surgeon.

"Oh, yes," gasped the dying victim; "I jiggins—was fooling—with a gun and—pointed—"

"Is there any message you wish to—"

"Just tell him—I said I told you—so—ah!"—Philadelphia Press.



When the calves are playful it is an indication of thrift and health.

The hogs must all be sprayed or dipped and all bedding, loose floors and rubbish should be burned.

Skin milk and alfalfa, with a little corn on the side will make baby pork quicker and better than anything else.

While liberal fertilization will increase the yield, thorough cultivation is also necessary to keep up and improve the quality.

James Oliver, the chilled plow man, died recently, leaving a fortune of \$70,000,000, which he had reaped from the farmers of this country.

The department of agriculture reports that the general condition in regard to the healthfulness of farm animals is higher now than it has been in the past ten years.

The dairyman who receives his milk check every month and is compelled to pay from one-half to two-thirds of it over to the feed dealer, is not making a success of the business.

Healthy animals require no medicine; conditions in them may be established and maintained by intelligently applied alterations in the quantity and quality of their food and labor.

Do not dispose of the brood sow as long as she continues to produce good, strong litter, no matter how old she is, but dispose of her with the first sign of letting down, no matter how young she is.

An attachment for the corn cultivator which will replant the missing hills is said to be the invention of a handy Missourian. It fastens on the tongue of the cultivator and is worked from the seat by a string.

The farmer who leaves the machines standing in the fields where they were last used is following an expensive practice. It pays to have a tool house and after a machine is through with to clean, oil and house it.

Keep the ground in the orchard and garden free from rubbish and weeds. In these many of the insect pests spend an important part of their existence, and if they are destroyed many of the pests will perish with them.

Twenty per cent butter fat weighs 8.46 pounds to the gallon after all the air has settled from it, while the 40 per cent weighs only 8.2 pounds. When fresh from the separator the weight is less because of the air contained in the cream.

Dairying affords a farmer an opportunity of buying large amounts of fertility in the form of commercial food-stuffs and feeding them out on his farm, thus adding much fertility to his farm and at the same time making the business profitable.

Generally speaking, the cow which has had her milk-producing capacity encouraged and developed will be very likely to transmit these traits to her progeny. Raise the heifers of your best cows and you will be on the road to improving your herd.

The farmers' cotton warehouse movement in the South, whereby it was planned to enable the farmers to hold their cotton until the prices had gone up to 15 cents per pound, collapsed because the bank could not carry the load any longer. The farmers had borrowed \$75,000,000.

A vicious goat, while browsing around a farmyard in Posey County, Ind., came across a heavy swing which the children had been using and which touched him as he passed. He immediately showed fight and butted away at the swing, which came back at him every time. Half an hour later the owner found the goat dead, but the swing was still swinging.

Build a Root Cellar.

In general feeding we often forget that the animal body is about three-fourths water, and that any animal requires a large proportion of water in the feed ration. Green feeds of some kind should be given at all times of the year for animals to do their best. If one has a silo then silage will fill the bill. Pumpkins can be fed from early fall till the middle of winter, and roots—carrots, turnips or sugar beets—should be grown and stored to carry the stock till grass comes.

As evidence of the value of water in feeds and green feeds we refer to the rapid growth and good health of animals on good pasture. Animals of all kinds will gain flesh and fatten on feed grass pasture, and green grass is from 75 to 90 per cent water.

Now, if we will remember this in feeding and supply some green feeds at all seasons, our farm animals will make greater proportionate gains and turn all the feed to greater account. Every barn should have a frost-proof cellar or other room where the roots and other perishable green feeds could be kept through the winter.

Lined Oil Meal.

Chemical analysis shows that old process lined oil meal contains an average of about 5 per cent of nitrogen, 2 per cent of phosphoric acid and 14 per cent of potash. Nitrogen may be purchased in nitrate of soda at 15 cents per pound, phosphoric acid in ray bone meal at about 5 cents, and potash in muriate of potash at 4 1/2 cents, these being among the cheapest commercial sources of fertilizing substances. New process lined oil meal.

The first experiment station in America was established in Connecticut in 1875. They grew rapidly in number, until in 1887 there were some seventeen such institutions. In fourteen States. In that year Congress made the enterprise national by passing what is known as the Hatch act, founding one such institution in every State and Territory in the Union.

tains about 1 per cent more nitrogen than the old process. As it has been demonstrated that not more than one-third of the fertilizing value of a feeding stuff is lost in feeding, providing the manure be carefully saved and used, lined meal offers a cheap source of fertility to the farmer.

Patenting Watermelons.

Yes, there are secrets in the trade, just the same as there are tricks in everything else. If you want to grow a premium taker or a champion weight, all you have to do is to artificially feed the melons. The melons are good natures, and will take all nourishment given them. The favorite way at growing heavy weights is accomplished by inserting a funnel string in the stem of the melon and running this into an old quinine bottle into which sugar-sweetened water has been poured. In a single night a healthy melon, after wound has healed where the stem was pierced, will absorb over a pint of the syrup, and you easily can tell of its salubrity by the rich, green color. All melons but the one that is desired to attain corpulent proportions should be cut from the vine, as the strength of the vine will then go to the one melon. That, aided by the sugar treatment, will be sufficient to grow a premium taker at the country fairs. Last year my largest melon, fattened on sugar and water, weighed 93 pounds. However, the eating qualities of the artificially fattened melons are not good, as the fiber is coarse and hard. But that does not matter when the judge at the fair looks at the melon. He never tastes the interior.—Carmi Correspondent Peoria Journal.

Unreasonable Blossoming of Trees. It is not uncommon for fruit trees of all kinds to bear flowers in late summer or in the early fall. This tendency is more marked in the semi-arid regions than in the humid States, but the explanation is simple.

One writer reports an instance where a pile of weeds was burned underneath an apple tree. The heat from the fire was sufficient to shrivel the leaves to the top of the tree on the exposed side, but did not otherwise injure the tree. This was in August, and a month later the tree came into bloom on the parts which had been injured.

This result was probably due to the drying out of the buds by the effects of the fire, an effect similar to that produced by the low temperature of the winter months.

In a somewhat similar way a lack of water during the middle of the summer causes the buds to dry out and to become mature. Then, if water is applied later, second growth starts in and some of the blossom buds unfold.

These unreasonable flowers do not often set fruit. However, fine specimens of the Red June apple were received at the Agricultural College last November. These specimens were picked in an orchard in Utah from trees which produced a normal crop in June. Some weeks later the trees put forth a partial second crop of bloom and a few fine specimens matured.—W. Padd et al., Colorado Agricultural College.

Value of Experiment Stations.

In the address on the development of the experiment station and its work, Doctor H. J. Walters, of the Missouri Agricultural College, recently said: "It has been said that 'farming is a perpetual trying of experiments' with soils, manure, and crops; with cattle and cattle foods; with milk, butter and cheese; with plows, harrows and harvesters; with an almost endless list of things. The most successful farmers—those who get the most out of their land, their cattle and their crops, their fertilizers, their implements and their labor—are those who experiment themselves most industriously, most skillfully and most intelligently, and who take the fullest advantage of the experiments of others. The best agriculture is that, which, in old countries, on the worn and intractable soils, has learned, by long-continued and varied experiment, to make the gain of farming sure."

"Let the farmer find that experiment on any considerable scale is a costly business in point of funds, time and patience, and that there are many problems that he cannot solve, even after infinite experimenting, on account of lack of suitable facilities, the necessary scientific training and funds. Besides, it is in the interest of economy to have the fundamental principles established once for all by an institution equipped for such work, and to this the experiment stations owe their existence."

"A little more than fifty years ago a company of farmers joined themselves together in a little German village under the influence of the University of Lettow and organized the first experiment station, and called to their aid a chemist, and a little later on scientific assistance. This was the first organized effort along the line of permanent research 'as a necessary and permanent branch of agricultural industry.' The seed there sown has brought forth many fold, for in 1854, five years after the organization of the first experiment station, there were five in active operation. In 1911 the number had increased to fifteen. In 1896 to thirty; and today there are over 500. In each of them from one to twenty investigators are engaged in the practice of farming, and the methods of applying them."

"The first experiment station in America was established in Connecticut in 1875. They grew rapidly in number, until in 1887 there were some seventeen such institutions. In fourteen States. In that year Congress made the enterprise national by passing what is known as the Hatch act, founding one such institution in every State and Territory in the Union."

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Crawford Avalanche.

C. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

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Six Months75

Three Months45

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 17

Republican Ticket.

National.

For President—

WILLIAM H. TAFT

of Ohio.

For Vice President—

JAMES S. SHERMAN

of New York.

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Geo. Clapperton, Grand Rapids.

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Fifth—F. A. Washburn, Beading.

Sixth—Edgar F. Gregory, Livingston.

Seventh—Chas. Dodge, Romeo.

Eighth—A. M. Bentley, Shiawassee.

Ninth—Warren E. Carter, Ludington.

Tenth—H. B. Smith, Bay.

Eleventh—Arthur J. Doherty, Clare.

Twelfth—Jas. R. Thompson, Gogebic.

COUNTY TICKET.

Judge of Probate—W. Batterson.

Sheriff—W. S. Chalker.

County Clerk—J. J. Colton.

County Treasurer—Allen B. Failing.

Register of Deeds—R. W. Brink.

Circuit Court Commissioner—O. Palmer.

Prosecuting Attorney—O. Palmer.

County Surveyor—E. P. Richardson.

Coroners—Dr. S. N. Inley.

Dr. C. H. O'Neill.

Republican State Convention.

The State Convention of the Repub-

licans of Michigan is called by the

Republican State Central Committee

to meet at the Light Guard Armory in

the city of Detroit on Tuesday the 29.

day of September, 1908, at 11 o'clock

in the forenoon, for the purpose of

nominating candidates for state of-

fices, and for the transaction of such

other business as may properly come

before the convention.

In counties that have not adopted

the direct voting system for the nom-

ination of county officers, delegates

to the county convention will be

chosen under the county system.

The delegates from the several

counties in each congressional dis-

trict are requested to meet in district

councils at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the day

of the state convention, and select

officers to be presented to the state

convention for confirmation.

Crawford County will be entitled to

two delegates.

The Wonders of Nature.

Have you ever been for days and

nights, sunny fields, the willow-fringed

brooks, the deep, solemn woods?

Have you looked upon those stars of

earth, the wild flowers, that grow in

beauty and sweet perfume and bound-

less profusion, with no other hand to

plant, guard and train but God's?

Have you listened to the song of

wild birds, that in their melody defy

human imitation?

And have you said: "All these are

for us?"

For us the sun rises in its dewy

freshness of morn and sets in its gold-

en garment of clouds?

For us the moon and stars make the

night beautiful in its calm sublimity?

The flowers bloom and the birds sing

for us—wonderful, precious creatures

that we are?

Such is human conceit. Such is

self-delusion.

None can see the sun shining upon

this outer world of life, and not feel,

after all our self-illusion, that we

are but part, a poor, insignificant part,

of this marvelous creation that goes

on and on, through all the ages, with-

out us and utterly indifferent to our

existence.

We come we know not whence and

go we know not whither; the tree goes

down before the storm; the flowers

fade; the birds die; every season in its

ebb and flow teaches us the ephemer-

al nature of all material things.

Only life, truth, love, in every vary-

ing form, have been since eternity

began, and will be until eternity's

endless end.

"How we the fleeting shadows seem

Immortal substance they."

All about us is mystery. The blade

of grass; the little insect with its

gauzy wings, whose delicate mechan-

ism fills us with admiration, which

seems to be tossed out upon bound-

less creation without care; the delicate

flower; the tiny vine about our feet—

HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers

as they join the Home Circle at

Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from

the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening

Reveries.

The Beautiful Face.

"There is no face so beautiful and fair

Of all the women I meet,

As belong to her of the alvery hair—

No voice to me so sweet.

None other may look with eyes of mine

And behold the beauty I see,

For the woman who has the beautiful

face,

Is all the world to me.

For thirty years I have watched the

lines

As they grow on her forehead fair,

And have seen the winters sprinkle the

front

That has changed her nut brown

hair;

But time in his change has brought

no ill

To the beautiful face I see,

But has strengthened the tie that

made us one,

My dear wife and me.

Our life has not been all we could

wish,

As we toiled up hill with our load

But love has kept trying to brighten

our path

And cast all the stones from the

road.

Over the hill-top on the mountain side

We are journeying down,

The sunlight gleams in her shining

hair

And it looks like a silvery crown.

Don't flatter yourself that you are

popular, until you see how quickly the

world forgets you when you are sick.

Then compare friendship (?) with the

devotion of the family.

If your friend goes wrong, even

gravelously wrong, it is base in you to

desert him. Then, more than ever

does he need your help, and, on the

supposition that he has been your true

friend, he is entitled to it. Of course,

you can neither approve or condone

his wrongdoing. It may become your

painful duty to tell him with the ut-

most candor what you think of his

faults, but never to kick him while

everybody else is engaged in the same

business. To do that requires no

courage—nothing but a little cheap

bluster.

A practical committeeman in pre-

senting diplomas last June to a grad-

uating class, spoke as follows: "Girls,

in presenting you these diplomas, if,

by their significance you are lead to

allow your mother to do all the work,

bake all the bread, sweep all the

floors, because you can read Latin or

demonstrate a theorem in geometry,

then has your school been a most un-

fortunate course, and in all the teach-

ings you have ever received at my

hands, I trust there has been no lesson

that has weaned you from the dish-

pan. Boys, if from this graduation

you go out into the world too nice to

carry wood or will the hogs, if need

be, then has our school failed in its

purpose and sown the wrong seed."

Take Life Easy.

It would be well if more housekeep-

ers looked upon life in a philosophi-

cal way as an old lady of 80 years

living in New Hampshire, who says:

"I never allow myself to fret over things

I cannot help. I take a nap, and

sometimes two every day of my life.

I never take my washing, ironing or

baking to bed with me, and I try to

oil all the various wheels of a busy

life with an implicit belief that there

is a brain and a heart to this great

universe and that I can trust them

both.

An Unspotted Character.

Money is a good thing, especially in

these times, but there is something

much more valuable. It is character,

the consciousness of a pure and hono-

rable life. This it should be a young

man's first aim to preserve at any

cost. During the past year during

the commercial distress, while many

were proved and found wanting,

others came forth tried as by fire.

Here and there one comes out of the

furnace far more of a man than be-

fore. Amid the wreck of his fortune

he stands erect—a noble specimen of

true manhood. Let it be the aim of

every young man, every business

man, above all things else, to keep

this purity unsullied. This is the

best possession—this is a capital

which can never be taken from him—

this is the richest inheritance which

he can leave to his children. Let

every young man who reads this de-

partment look at the list of wealthy

men, influential men, respected men,

who, during the past year have been

placed behind prison bars. Men who

fell from prominence to disgrace sim-

ply because they permitted black

spots to form upon their character.

The Husband of the Future.

Much has been written, of late,

about woman—the model wife, so we

have a word for the model husband of

the future. We say "of the future"

for the reason that if he exists to-day

we have never had the pleasure of his

acquaintance.

The model husband of the future will

walk out with his wife on a week day,

and will not be afraid of a millinery

shop. He will have even "change"

when asked for it, and will never allude

to it afterwards. He will not be above

carrying a large bundle or a cotton

umbrella, or even holding the baby in

his lap in an omnibus. He will go to

bed first in cold weather. He will get

up in the night to rock the cradle or

answer the door bell. He will believe

in hysteria and will be easily melted

to a tear. He will patch up a quarrel

with his wife with a velvet gown and

drive away the sulks with a ride in

the automobile. He will never get

out of humor because a few buttons

are missing when he goes to dress,

neither will he bring home friends for

supper. His clothes will never smell

of tobacco. He will respect the cur-

tains and never smoke in the house.

He will be innocent of any lathkey.

He will let the family go out of town

once every year while he remains at

home with one knife and fork, sleeps

on a cushionless bed and washes his

own dishes and socks. Watch for this

model husband for he is surely com-

ing.

A young girl errs once and the doors

of human kindness and love are closed

against her. But we reach the betrayer

our hands and bid him welcome to

our home; we court and flatter him,

and sacrifice our darling daughters to

his greed, for is it not a sacrifice of

love, purity and everything worthy to

wed such a one? Does God ever smile

upon such a union? If either be

shunned, why not the betrayer of

youth and innocence, rather than the

one who has been wronged so griev-

ously? We know that lips will curl

with scorn, and society will sneer, if

we reach our hands to the outcast, but

God and the angels will be glad, and

if a soul be thus saved, what matters

it?

A Sure-enough Knocker.

J. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C.,

says: "Rucklen's Arnica Salve is a

sure-enough knocker for ulcers. A

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 17

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Photographs and records at Hathaway's.

Edward Nolan is home from Lansing for a two weeks visit.

Simpson is selling shoes cheap. Your choice for \$1.00.

Mr. Ben Jerome is spending his last week very pleasantly with—Who?

Found—Just the thing for that present, a Fountain Pen from Hathaway's.

Don't fail to see Hathaway's splendid line of Fountain Pens.

For Sale—3 English Pointer puppies. Enquire of Prof. Clark.

Special bargains in houses and vacant lots. Apply to Chas. S. Clark.

Discovered that the place to get shoes is at Simpson's.

Hubbard Head and wife of South Branch are home from a months visit in the east.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co's. store. Prices as low as anywhere.

Mr. Otto Wisner and Mr. Robert Grinnell were guests of Katherine McPeak, Monday of last week.

Seeing is believing. Go to Simpson's and see the good shoes he is selling cheap.

F. E. Deckrow has removed his Plumbing shop to Cedar street, across from C. Hanson's livery barn.

For Sale Cheap—A Pontiac Road wagon, nearly new.

ROLLA W. BRINK.

S. H. Co., will fill your coal bin, if you leave your order at their store. It will pay you to order now.

Lost—A gold bracelet, initials C. J. P., on the inside. Enquire here. Reward.

Desirable building lots for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of Lucien Fournier.

School will soon begin, and then it means shoes for the boy and girl.

M. SIMPSON.

Use Eureka Egg Preservative and save money. It is a sure thing. For sale at the Central Drug Store.

For first-class lunches at reasonable prices go to Colleen's Restaurant. Opposite S. H. Co's. store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

Cold weather will soon be here and if you need any coal for winter, it will pay you to leave your order with S. H. Co.

For Sale—A good framed house, eight rooms, with four lots, barn and large hen house. Enquire at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard Head, of South Branch, returned home last week from a two months visit in New York.

Congressman Loud's plurality over Dufee in the district is 5,128. Loud's vote was 9,821, Dufee's 4,693 and Edinborough's 3,365.

When you can get your photo on a post card for 75c per doz, what excuse are you going to give your friends for not sending them a picture.

There was a slight frost Tuesday morning and yesterday such a fog that one could not see across the street until after seven o'clock.

There are 16,000 weekly newspapers in the United States with a combined circulation of 31,000,000, and there are 2,300 dailies with a combined circulation of 15,000,000.

Holloway Duck of Maple Forest was in town Tuesday, the first time for a long while. His health has been such that he felt unable to take the trip, but is feeling better at present.

Mrs. Mabel Martin, the photographer came down from Lewiston the first of the week for a visit with old friends. She reports the picture business good in that village.

The good news comes from South Branch that George Hartman is improving so much in health, that he pretends to work a little, and his friends now look for his complete recovery.

After going to considerable trouble and expense Wingard "the picture man" has succeeded in having his name printed on 90,000,000 tooth picks, so his name will be in everybody's mouth.

Rosecommon county took the first prize again this year in their general exhibit at the State Fair, also taking first, second and third prizes on clover seed in state competition.—Rosecommon News.

Rev. P. Kjolhede, the new pastor of Danish Lutheran Church was in the village last week, meeting his parishioners. He is now living in Ashland, Norway county, but will move here to begin his labor early in November.

Proceedings of the Common Council

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, Sept. 8, 1908.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. J. F. Hum, President, in the chair. Present: Trustees Brink, Inasley, Kraus, Petersen and Fournier. Absent: Trustee Clark.

Meeting called to order by the President. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Report of the Finance Committee received and read, to wit:

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council of the Village of Grayling.

Your Committee on Claims and Accounts would recommend that the following bills be allowed as follows:

	Ci'd.	Al'd.
1. A. Kraus, mds	1.50	1.50
2. R. W. Brink, record	1.00	1.00
3. G. F. Langvin dray	72.00	72.00
4. Grayling El. Co., service, July	.80	.80
5. W. F. Brink, dray	13.75	13.75
6. Chas. Febr, labor on fire alarm	19.50	19.50
7. A. E. Newman, surveying	10.23	10.23
8. T. E. Douglas & Co., poles	35.06	35.06
9. Metropolitan El. Co., wire	27.23	27.23
10. R. Sorenson, labor on streets	18.98	18.98
11. Han. Jensen, labor on streets	11.55	11.55
12. Anton Nelson, labor on streets	2.88	2.88
13. Burt Topham, labor on streets	33.00	33.00
14. R. Rasmussen, team labor on streets	28.00	28.00
15. P. J. Jorgensen, team labor on streets	32.38	32.38
16. Julius Nelson, labor as street commissioner	3.75	3.75
17. P. C. Peterson, labor on streets	2.48	2.48
18. J. Sorenson, labor on streets	90.08	90.08
19. Campbell Gravel Co., gravel	74.85	74.85
20. M. C. R. R., freight on gravel	5.40	5.40
21. Chas. Howland, Chas. Dufee, rebate	4.32	4.32
22. Chas. Howland, M.P. Church, rebate	7.00	7.00
23. Chas. Howland, cement	20.25	20.25
24. C. Howland, Kraus rebate	1.20	1.20
25. S. N. Inasley, tele. [Signed.]	R. W. BRINK	H. PETERSON

Moved and supported that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

Petition of Lucien Fournier, relative to a franchise of telephonic communication within the Village of Grayling received and read.

Moved and supported, that the president appoint a committee of three to act upon the petition of Lucien Fournier. Motion carried.

The president then appointed trustees Brink, Inasley and Petersen as the committee.

Petitions of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Dr. H. H. Merriman, relative to a cement sidewalk, received and read.

Moved and supported, that the petitions of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Dr. H. H. Merriman, be granted. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Proceedings of the Village Board of Health.

Grayling, Sept. 8, 1908.

Special meeting of the Village Board of Health convened at the Court House.

J. F. Hum, president in the chair. Present: Trustees Brink, Petersen, Inasley, Fournier and Kraus. Absent: Trustee Clark.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Moved and supported, that the report of the Finance Committee be received and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Village Board of Health.

Your Finance Committee would recommend that the following bills be allowed as follows:

1. Mrs. R. Johnson, nurse Robert's case	\$12.00
2. Mrs. Billings, nurse Robert's case	4.00
3. Mrs. M. Whyte, nurse in Robert's case	6.00
4. H. Peterson, groceries in Robert's case	20.52
5. Milks Bros., meat, Robert's case	6.89
6. S. M. Inasley, Medical service, Abil case	23.00
7. J. S. Harrington, service health officer	9.50

(Signed.) R. W. BRINK H. PETERSEN A. KRAUS Committee.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Clerk Board of Health.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Sept. 20, 1908.

Preaching service 10.30 p. m. Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m.

Epworth League at 6.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7.00

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

Fish chutes in every dam in northern Michigan are to be required by the state game and fish commission and the officials are about to begin an investigation to ascertain whether the law is complied with by lumber and power companies and others. All the smaller streams will be visited first, and later the larger streams will be taken care of. The fish commission claims that the dams prevent the fish from going up stream to spawn and that the stream above the dams must depend upon the planting of fry for the propagation of the fish supply. Where no chutes are found they will be ordered installed at once.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of this county met in convention by delegates, Tuesday afternoon at the Court House.

The meeting was called to order by county chairman J. F. Hum.

Circuit Court being in session they adjourned to the town hall.

O. F. Barnes was elected chairman and C. O. McCullough Secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

Credentialed—L. Fournier, J. C. Burton and John Leese.

Resolutions—Wright Havens, Chas. Howland and T. E. O'Dell.

Permanent Organization and Order of Business—W. T. Lewis, W. H. Key and W. Herberling.

Tellers—Ed. Feldhauser, W. T. Lewis.

After accepting and adopting the reports of the several committees, the following county ticket was nominated:

Judge of Probate—R. McElroy.

Sheriff—C. W. Amidon.

Clerk—H. P. Olson.

Treasurer—W. Jorgenson.

Register of Deeds—L. Fournier.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. O. Cunningham.

Circuit Court Commissioner—L. T. Wright.

Surveyor—A. E. Newman, Sr.

Coroner—Andrew Brown.

County Committee—J. F. Hum, chairman.

Members by townships:

Grayling—Wright Havens.

Frederic—A. Brown.

Maple Forest—E. Feldhauser.

Beaver Creek—W. C. Johnston.

South Branch—O. F. Barnes.

Delegates to the State Convention—W. T. Lewis and Chas. W. Amidon.

Delegates to the Congressional Convention—J. F. Hum and William McCullough.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention—B. Callahan and H. Moon.

Delegates to the Representative Convention—Wright Havens and J. Nelson.

"IN MISSOURI."

Friday, Sept. 25th, is the date set for the appearance of the Grayling Dramatic Co., in Mr. Nat Goodwin's great sensational 4 act Comedy Drama entitled "In Missouri."

This is a new bill to the people of Grayling as Mr. Nolan informs us that last season was the first time in which any of the stock or Repertoire Co's, were permitted to produce the bill since it was released by Mr. Goodwin. Therefore the theatre patrons will have the opportunity of seeing for the first time in this city this 4 act Comedy Drama.

The Company are going to a great deal of expense in producing this bill as it is still in the royalty list, and it also requires some special stage settings which they are getting in readiness for the production on Friday, 25.

The management has also made arrangements for a lighting system in case the electric lights are still out of commission in that evening. Therefore the people need not hesitate in securing their reserved seats which will be on sale at Lewis's Drug Store, Monday morning Sept. 21st. Don't forget the date.

Last Saturday evening Miss Ethel Ayers was greatly surprised by eighteen of her friends and teachers, who gave her a party at the home of Mrs. Wm. McNevin. Dancing and cards used up the early part of the evening and after a dainty lunch, "Beans" made a very interesting game at which Francis Reagan took the prize. As it was then time for the train, the merry crowd escorted her to the depot, which she left for her home in Bay City. A very pretty emerald set ring was given to her as a farewell gift from her many friends who were sorry to see her leave. She will always have a hearty welcome as long as they reside in Grayling.

Don't fail to see the Grayling Dramatic Co., in the great sensational 4 act Comedy Drama, "In Missouri," at the Opera House, Friday evening, Sept. 25th. This is a new bill with a very pretty love story running through the entire piece, but never the less the bill is composed mostly of first class comedy characters making it a laugh from start to finish. The stage settings are very pretty with thrilling situations and powerful act endings. The parts of "Steve" and "Angeline" "the busy bee," taken by Mr. Chas. Planteaux and Mrs. H. Nolan received some very complimentary press notices while they produced the parts with the Henderson Stock Co., last season. New and pleasing specialties between each and every act. No long waits. Everybody come.

Hardgrove Happenings

(Received too late for last issue.)

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Oscar McCarty, August 31st, a daughter. They named her Nellie.

H. S. Buck is having his house repaired. Charles Criss is doing the work.

William Kirby had about 500 cords of wood burn and Frank Hardgrove had 400 cords burn.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Nelse Johnson, August 26th, a son.

Mrs. Buckner and two children have returned home from Boyne City.

Mr. Walter Gruet has returned from Shepherd.

Beatrice Lovely is on the sick list.

Carrie White is visiting friends here in Hardgrove.

Cameras!

We have secured the agency for Eastman's Cameras and Supplies. Camera owners know what the word Eastman means in this line of goods.

The Eastman people are making a specialty in Amateur Outfits, and it is no trouble to operate one of their film or plate cameras. Do not wear out your ambition trying to use an old or poorly constructed Kodak. Starting out you need a good outfit, it is encouraging to the beginner when the effort is crowned with success in the form of a neat, well brought out picture. The Premo will do it. We have them in stock from \$2.00 to \$20.00.

Eastman supplies assure you of great results.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

Remember!

That in buying your

Tea and Coffee

from us you not only buy the highest grade but you secure the freshest, because our stock is shipped every 30 days from importers and roasters, this fact alone accounts for our many sales.

Coffees.	Teas.
Avon Club.....35c	Royal Garden.....50c
San Maro.....25c	Salada (black).....50c
Fashion Blend.....18c	Monitor.....40c

THE Bank Grocery,

S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.

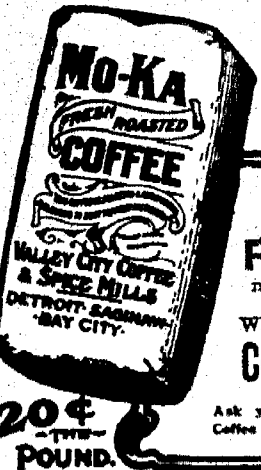
FENCING for FARMERS!

We are making a specialty of Barbed Wire this week. Call and get prices and see goods. Plows, Harrows, Small Tools, Hardware and Seed in stock. We can furnish you with Dynamite and blasting supplies cheaper than the catalogue houses and right at home to save time and freight.

CALL AND SEE US.

The S. B. Brott Implement Co.

Wellington, Michigan.



Mo-Ka COFFEE

Its widespread popularity is proof of its quality.

Premium Gifts

not necessary to sell Mo-Ka Coffee.

When you buy Mo-Ka you pay only for Coffee That's All Coffee

Ask your dealer for MO-KA, the high-grade Coffee at a popular price.

Job Printing

At this office.

Announcement!

WE wish to inform the public that our

Basement Department is now

opened. We have a complete line of Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, China and Glassware, and 5 and 10 cent articles of every description. It will be our aim to sell at 5 cents articles worth 10 and 15 cents each—and at 10 cents articles worth 20, 25 and up to 30 cents.

WE also wish to announce to the Ladies' of Grayling and vicinity, that

our line of trimmed and untrimmed Hats will be open for inspection about Oct. 1st.

Watch for exact day of opening.

Wait for Them!

A new line of Ladies' and Childrens' Suits, Coats and Skirts expected daily. The Seasons latest styles and materials.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

The best of everything in the line of

Fishing Tackle!

In fact everything that the fisherman needs is to be found here.

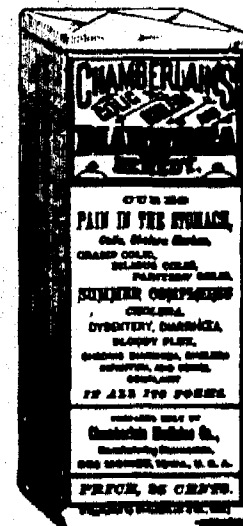
COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

Diarrhoea, Colic and Cholera Morbus



Are diseases that require prompt attention.

In almost every neighborhood some one has died from these diseases before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned.

Those who rely upon physicians often find that they are away from home when most needed.

Every family, and especially those who reside on farms and ranches, miles from any drug store or physician should keep at hand a bottle of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy.

No physician can prescribe a better medicine for the purposes for which it is intended.

The remarkable cures effected by this remedy, in all parts of the country, have made it the acknowledged standard.

It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure, and when reduced with water is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults.

FOR SALE AT THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

The Advertiser

Published by J. J. Palmer, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

BRIDE IS FOUND SLAIN.

Husband Missing After Crime Committed Several Days Ago.
Mrs. Anna Moore, 22 years old and a bride of two months, was found dead in the apartment which she and her husband had occupied at 417 East Forty-fifth street, New York. The condition of the body, fully dressed, indicated that a murder had been committed several days ago. Mrs. Moore's head had been beaten in with a blunt instrument and she had been strangled. David Moore, the same age as his wife, formerly a gatekeeper on the Third Avenue Elevated railroad, is missing, and has not been seen, so far as the police could learn, since the previous Monday evening, when he left the building two hours after he and his wife were seen entering it. The police are proceeding on the theory that Mrs. Moore was murdered by her husband in a fit of jealousy, and a general alarm has been sent out for his arrest. Around the neck of the body a red automobile veil was found tightly tied.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Pennant Race in Base Ball League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	
New York	81
Cincinnati	70
Chicago	63
Boston	55
Pittsburgh	52
Brooklyn	44
Philadelphia	31
St. Louis	24

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	
Detroit	75
Philadelphia	63
Chicago	58
Boston	49
Cleveland	44
Washington	37
St. Louis	22
New York	13

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	
Indianapolis	91
Minneapolis	77
Louisville	61
Milwaukee	51
Columbus	46
Kansas City	40
Toledo	31
St. Paul	28

WESTERN LEAGUE.	
St. Paul	87
Denver	70
Omaha	60
Pueblo	54
Lincoln	44
St. Louis	33

ACCUSED OF \$300,000 THEFT.

Louis Lippman of New York Taken Into Custody at Buffalo.
Louis Lippman, formerly a clerk in the banking house of Knauth, Natchez & Kuhn of New York, was arrested in Buffalo, charged with stealing an amount approximating \$300,000 from the firm. Lippman disappeared three weeks ago, and investigation of the books indicated wholesale peculation. He was traced to Albany, Buffalo and Toronto, and then back to Buffalo. Lippman on being questioned acknowledged, so it is stated, that he took the money and lost it in stock transactions. He declared he went wrong on the market trying to retrieve his fortunes and manipulated the books. When he saw he could deceive his employers no longer he ran away.

Blame Woman for Boyertown Fire.
A warrant has been issued for Mrs. Harriet E. Munroe of Washington, D. C., owner of the copyright of the entertainment, "The Scottish Reformation," which was given in Rhoads Opera House at Boyertown, Pa., last January, when 171 persons were burned to death. Mrs. Munroe was not present, but it is alleged that she employed incompetent help which led to the disaster.

Kills Slanderer of His Wife.
"That is what your tongue did. I guess that argues our case." With these words Dr. James Humes, a prominent physician of Albion, Ohio, coming upon Prof. William Cheesborough of Albion college in a lonely part of the woods, leveled a rifle and fired. Cheesborough lived only a short time. The shooting is said to have been caused by stories told about Dr. Humes' wife by Cheesborough.

Dogs Hunt Train Wreckers.
Thirty-four persons were injured when the Chicago-New York Limited train on the Erie railway was wrecked in the village of Geneva, Pa. The wreck is believed by the Erie officials to have been due to train wreckers. Bloodhounds have been taken to Geneva from Greenville in an effort to trace the alleged wreckers. A switch that had been left open caused the wreck.

Bride Ends Her Life.
Mrs. John Davis, wife of one of the leading real estate dealers of Seattle, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. She was 23 years old; her husband is 38. They were married March 15 last and returned from their wedding tour in Europe three weeks ago.

Marconi in This Country.
Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, arrived in New York the other day to complete and perfect the wireless telegraph service between Canada and the other side of the Atlantic, to perfect the station at Cape Cod, Mass., and later to establish a trans-Pacific service.

Murderer Aged Thirteen Sentenced.
Chester Savage, aged 13 years, was sentenced in Mayville, Ky., to six years in the penitentiary for the assassination of his uncle, William Savage, two years ago. The boy hid by the roadside and shot his uncle. He is the youngest murderer ever known in Kentucky.

Stock Victim Is a Grant III.
A daughter has been born to Lieut. U. S. Grant III., U. S. A., and Mrs. Grant. He is the daughter of Secretary of State Elihu Root. Lieut. Grant is attached to the United States engineering corps in Boston and is living in Brooklyn.

New Post for Leslie M. Shaw.
Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, will go to Philadelphia shortly to accept the presidency of the First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Company of that city.

Acquitted by French Court.
Louis A. Grogan was acquitted of the charge of attempting to kill Major Alfred Dreyfus during the ceremonies at the Pantheon in Paris, in connection with the commemoration of Emile Zola last year. Grogan fired two revolver shots at Dreyfus, one hitting him in the wrist.

Witnesses in Case of C. W. Trickett.
Disbarment proceedings against C. W. Trickett, assistant Attorney General for Kansas, were held in the District Court of Kansas City, Kan., by C. E. Conaway, county clerk. Three different separate counts in the charge.

FIVE DEAD IN HOTEL FIRE.

Guests Jump from Upper Floors of Hotel and Burned.
Five men lost their lives and a score of persons were injured, several of them severely, in a fire which destroyed the Belmont Hotel, a three-story building on Stout street, in Denver. The dead: Edward Moore, 55 years old, real estate agent, Philadelphia, killed by jumping; George Bartlett, Pullman conductor, suffocated; John D. Kane, Colorado Springs, suffocated; George Rode, Middletown, N. Y., died at hospital of injuries sustained by jumping; George Ott, Dodge City, Kan., died at hospital of injuries sustained by jumping. Moore jumped from a third-story window and was killed when he struck the pavement. Guests awakened from their sleep by the cry of fire rushed into the halls and in a mad effort to escape fought and struggled while the flames were forced back by columns of smoke. For several minutes, while the fire worked its way to every corner of the structure, the terrified guests were helpless. Finally, as if moved by the same impulse, all rushed forward in desperation. It was estimated by the management that at least 100 persons were asleep in the building when the fire broke out. All of them had jumped from their beds. As soon as the victims reached the street they were taken to other hotels and given shelter for the night. It is believed that the fire started from defective wiring in the third story.

FATAL FLAMES AT A CLUB.

One Man Burned to Death at Philadelphia Cricket Club.

One man was burned to death, two women were seriously injured and several others were slightly burned in a fire which destroyed the men's and women's buildings of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill, a suburb of that city. There were only employees in the buildings when the fire started. Thomas McHenry, 35 years old, a waiter, was burned to death in his bed. Mrs. Hollis, 45 years old, a caretaker, was burned and was bruised in jumping from a second-story window. Mrs. Driscoll, Mrs. Hollis' guest, sustained a broken leg in jumping from a window. The victims of the fire occupied bedrooms on the second floor of what is known as the men's building. When the women were awakened all means of escape were cut off. They started for the room occupied by McHenry to escape him, but the flames had cut off that path and the house and the women looked out for themselves. Their bedroom windows were fully thirty-five feet above the ground. Mrs. Driscoll was the first to drop and was followed by Mrs. Hollis. The origin of the fire is unknown. The property loss is estimated at \$50,000.

CROPS ARE FINE IN ALASKA.

Government Official Reports Rating Melons Grown in Fair North.

Prof. C. C. Gorsegood, head of the agricultural experimental station in Alaska, who arrived at Seattle on the Alaska from Nome, says that Aug. 18 the late watermelon grown in the open at Manley creek springs in the Tanana valley, was served with tomatoes grown in the open, had his picture taken in a cornfield where the stalks stood seven feet high, and traveled through farms along the Tanana and Yukon where wheat, barley, oats and rye were maturing. "Rampart, on the Yukon, the government station which started in 1900, is having one of the best seasons thus far enjoyed," said the professor. "There is no failure of the crop up there. When I left Rampart Aug. 6 it was almost matured. Barley had but a few more days to grow to be ripe. Almost every vegetable produced was perfect. At Fairbanks, where we have a 1,400-acre reserve, we have fifty or sixty acres cleared ready to plant next season."

DIGS GOLD IN KANSAS CITY, KAS.

Man Sinking for Clusters Finds Yellow Metal in the Sand.

Gold-bearing sand, which John Martin discovered while digging a cistern at his home, 70 South Forest street, Kansas City, Mo., several days ago, has been ascertained to be a value of \$453 a ton. The estimated cost of mining is \$3 a ton. "But J. B. Moreland, the assayer, told me much of the gold was lost by my unskillful washing and that it might run twice as much to the ton," said Martin. "I am going to mine a larger quantity at once."

Kills Man and Calls Wagon.

After shooting and killing a man, Arnet at his home in Hamilton, Ohio, Buck Cottingham telephoned to police headquarters for the patrol wagon to carry away the body and, walking to the station, surrendered. The men were formerly well-known Kentucky feudists, and the shooting is supposed to have been the result of the renewal of a feud that had its inception in Kentucky.

Senator Ankeny Is Defeated.

Levi Ankeny has been defeated for reelection to the United States Senate from Washington by Wesley L. Jones, who has been representing the State at large in the lower House of Congress for ten years. Returns from thirty of the thirty-seven counties in the State on the direct primary election indicate that Jones has about 5,000 more of his party ballots than his opponent.

Armour Buildings Burn.

The destruction of two big buildings within an hour and injury to many firemen marked a blaze in the Chicago stock yards. The structures destroyed were two of the largest of the immense Armour & Co. plant, and one of them went down before all the engines summoned by a 4-1 alarm and two specials had responded. The damage is estimated at \$500,000.

Texas Heat Wave.

The thermometer registered 112 degrees at Strawn, Texas, with a hot wind blowing from the north. All business has been suspended. The intense heat caused the wall paper to split from the walls of dwellings on account of the unusual expansion.

Rescue Inquest in Omaha.

In the inquest over Dr. F. H. Rustin of Omaha a woman told a strange story of a suicide agreement in which she was to kill the man and then kill herself, but her courage failed and she said a man was secured to take her place.

Shooting Woman Killed.

In Providence, R. I., after probably fatally shooting Dorothy Springer, said to be his wife, Frank Springer, aged 45 years, fled to the Allen Club, where he was the steward, and committed suicide by drinking poison.

Deceased Minister's Chair.

Dr. George F. Sherry, corner of the borough of Manhattan, declares that the church chair does not always kill, and that the case of a man who recovered consciousness after death.

FOREST FIRES KILL THREE.

Further and Some Die Defending Monkswood—Fire in Three States.
With many towns in three States in danger and the flames spreading rapidly from a dozen points in Canada, the forest fires added three Thursday to their number of deaths and vast losses to the millions of dollars' worth of property they have destroyed. After sending his wife and two small children to safety at a neighbor's, half a mile away, James H. Newman, 12 and 14 years old, met death while trying to fight off the forest fire that swept their homestead on Otter river, near Calumet, Mich. Foxboro, Minn., may be destroyed by forest fire, against which the entire population has been fighting. A fire entered the city of Washburn, Wis., and caused \$100,000 loss at latest reports. Fire of incendiary origin burned Hildreth, Minn., sixty miles north of Duluth, when several buildings were destroyed. The blaze, it is said, was started by Montenegro who had been ejected from their homes for the non-payment of rent. Forest fires destroyed the business section of Peshtigo, Wis. Several hundred are homeless; loss about \$200,000. The residence section was saved by great efforts. A solid wall of flames twenty-five miles in length is said to stretch from Grand Marais to Chicago bay on the international boundary line. The flames are devouring everything in the Whitefish valley. There is a bad fire at Silver River lumber camp on the international boundary have been destroyed.

BURGLAR IN WOMAN'S GARB.

Sensation Caused in Ohio Village When Discovery Is Made.

Attired in the clothing of a woman, an unknown man caused considerable excitement the other night in the town of Chillicothe, Ohio. When Capt. Fred Edgington of the steamship Chillicothe, with his family, left home, the unknown man was to the rear yard of the house. Neighbors noticed the actions, but paid little attention. After waiting for nearly half an hour the person was ordered away, but did not heed the orders of the neighbors. The person started to run. Then the police realized that the party was a man and started in pursuit. The yell, mingled with reports of shots, caused the man to go faster, until he disappeared in the darkness, leaving portions of woman's apparel. When the family returned they found that nothing had been taken. A number of thefts have been reported in and about Chillicothe for the past few weeks and the farmers are now prepared to fight the intruders.

NEW DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

British Ship St. Vincent Heaviest Craft Ever Built for British Navy.

The St. Vincent, the largest and heaviest battleship ever built for the British navy, was launched successfully at Portsmouth, England, Thursday. The weather was fine and the sea smooth and a great crowd saw the vessel take the water. As the warship slipped from her blocks she was christened by the Countess Beauchamp. Counting the three cruising battleships of the invincible class, the St. Vincent is the eighth vessel of the Dreadnought type to be launched in that country. The admiralty has observed the usual reticence with regard to the details of the design and construction. The St. Vincent was laid down in December of last year. She is supposed to be of about 19,250 tons and her cost has been given at \$5,000,000.

WHEAT BUBBLE BURSTS.

Yield Instead of 200 Bushels Is 35.

An agent sent by the Department of Agriculture to Juniper, Idaho, to investigate the present status of the so-called Alaska wheat, said to yield over 200 bushels per acre, made the following statement by wire: "Alaska yielding twenty-five bushels per acre. Badly mixed. Grain inferior. Quality soft and white. Ordinary wheat yielding fully as much. Best varieties more." An analysis made by the Department of Agriculture shows that Alaska wheat contains only a little more than 1 per cent of protein, while soft winter wheats average 10 per cent and hard winter wheats 12 per cent and hard spring wheats 12 1/2 per cent.

FLOOD AT JACKSONVILLE.

Florida Town Has Heavy Rainfall—Streets Filled with Water.

With a rainfall of 11.39 inches in two days and with a deluge falling the other night, Jacksonville, Fla., is threatened with a flood that will surpass the one of 1903, when merchants on West Bay street, the principal thoroughfare, were driven from their places of business. McCoy's creek, which empties into the St. Johns river, has overflowed its banks, and the water in the street in the western section is rising rapidly. In Springfield, the residential district, the water in many places is from two and one-half to three feet deep. Street car traffic is tied up, the tracks being under water.

FIVE CHILDREN PERISH IN FIRE.

Homes Burned While Parents Are Away, Little Ones Suffocating.

While the parents were away from home the house of J. C. Burdette, near New Brighton, Minn., burned the other evening and five small children, ranging from 5 to 10 years of age, met death by suffocation. George Wagner, a member of the house on fire rushed to the burning house to save the furniture, not knowing that the children were within. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Witnessed Homicide.

George W. Fitzgerald, accused on the complaint of Private Detective Herbert L. Young of stealing \$173,000 from Assistant United States Treasurer William Boldenwerk as custodian of the subtreasury at Chicago, was discharged and the charges against him dismissed by Judge Chelmin in the Criminal Court in Chicago.

Convict's Will as Reptation.

Dying in the Ohio state penitentiary, where he was received two years ago to serve twenty-five years for the slaying of his brother, George Wagner, a member of a wealthy family of Lakewood, Cleveland suburb, has written a will in which his fortune of \$30,000 is left to the widow and daughter of his victim.

Accompanying Family Hunt.

William Colby, a boy servant, and a lion cub fell 150 feet from a balloon in Boston Island. The boy was fatally hurt, but the cub, which fell on Colby, escaped away, apparently unhurt.

Mitchell Writing a Novel.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, is reported to be writing a novel dealing with industrial conditions in the United States.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH SEPTEMBER?



THE THEATRICAL SEASON IS ON



POLITICS WARMS UP



DEATH TOLL OF JULY 4.

Day's Fatalities Now Number 163, with 5,633 Persons Injured.

The death and injury toll of July 4 throughout the United States is listed in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which for six years has tabulated the yearly tribute exacted by the toy pistol, the cannon cracker and their kind. The greatest number of deaths and injuries yet recorded occurred in 1908, despite the widespread effort toward a "safe Fourth."

The most common cause of injury was the blank cartridge and the hand was the member most frequently injured. While the medical fraternity congratulates itself upon the decreasing fatal percentage of tetanus, the grim figures of 75 per cent still stand as the death toll of cases. The almost hopeless efforts of physicians in advanced cases of the disease make it one of the diseases most to be dreaded by them.

The total deaths and accidents by states, collected by the medical association for six years, follows:

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Alabama	2	1	1	2	1	1
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	100	138	142	96	121	130
Colorado	39	44	26	23	28	13
Connecticut	102	103	132	109	93	105
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dist. of Col.	2	10	24	5	12	21
Florida	1	2	2	1	1	1
Georgia	4	1	3	3	4	4
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	369	423	542	598	498	558
Indiana	100	107	117	140	122	122
Iowa	100	107	117	140	122	122
Kansas	63	88	50	61	64	72
Kentucky	30	72	17	21	18	34
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	31	32	28	15	11	10
Maryland	21	22	13	10	22	21
Massachusetts	122	141	224	250	193	476
Michigan	144	167	258	103	163	203
Minnesota	137	102	174	5	6	6
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	147	81	218	325	209	375
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	48	69	43	47	38	49
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	23	9	20	13	13	13
N. Jersey	228	204	350	398	402	472
N. Carolina	10	10	10	10	10	10
N. Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	448	827	829	400	375	643
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	16	3	0	11	5	0
P. Carolina	10	10	10	10	10	10
R. Island	64	80	11	21	39	35
S. Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	14	10	7	7	7	7
Texas	2	2	4	11	7	11
Vermont	23	22	25	16	30	12
Virginia	11	11	8	8	8	8
Washington	21	23	15	22	38	38
West. Virginia	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wisconsin	160	215	230	135	150	157
Wyoming	1	2	8	3	1	1

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Members of the Manitoba Grain Exchange estimate the wheat crop of Western Canada at not more than 100,000,000 bushels, and the oat crop at 80,000,000. Hot weather is blamed for the shrinkage.

At a conference between the Minnesota health officers, dairymen and cattlemen in St. Paul, it was agreed to ask for legislation prohibiting the sale of breeding cattle that have not been tested for tuberculosis. Stockmen insisted that the tuberculosis should also be tested.

On the eve of harvest of the largest crop the northern part of the Red River valley has had for many a long year, a general epidemic of "pink eye," a species of inflammation or distemper, is reported widespread through the north country and many head of horses already have died of the disease.

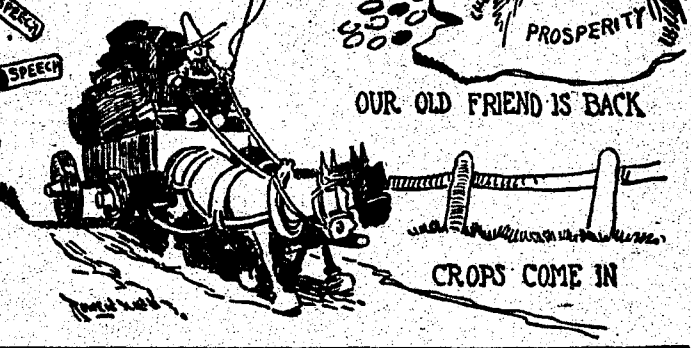
The committee appointed to locate the "dry farming" experiment stations in western South Dakota, is looking over the state for the one to be located in either Stanley or Lyman county, and the towns of Philip, Kadoka, Murdo and Francis are getting for the location, and all will be voted on the trip.



THE BASEBALL RACE TIGHTENS



OUR OLD FRIEND IS BACK

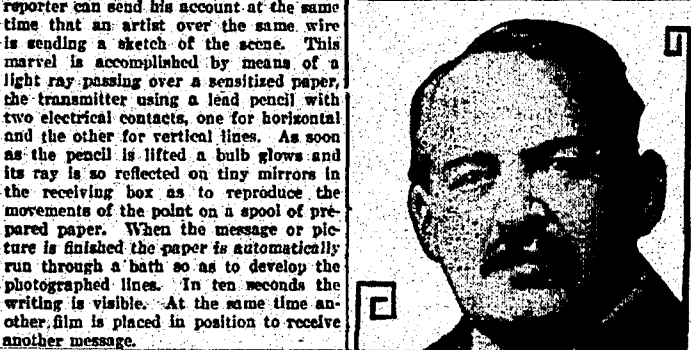


E. P. SARGENT IS DEAD.

Commissioner of Immigration Yields to Disease.

Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, died in Washington Friday from stomach trouble and a complication of diseases.

Frank Pierce Sargent was born in East Orange, Vt., Nov. 18, 1854. He attended the village school of his native town and then became a locomotive



FRANK PIERCE SARGENT.

man. Becoming an enthusiastic labor union advocate, he was elected chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and held the office for seven years, his headquarters being at Peoria, Ill. He married Georgie M. McCullough.

In 1898 President McKinley appointed Mr. Sargent a member of the Industrial Commission, but he soon resigned from that body, which made its final report in 1902, and in 1900 declined the position of chief of the bureau of printing and engraving, offered him by President McKinley. July 1, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Sargent Commissioner General of Immigration, and he has since held the office.

COMPETITION FOR REEF TRUST.

Chicago hears that a company has been formed to operate independent stock yards on a large scale, beginning Oct. 1. It will be known as the Chicago Stock Yards and Transit Company, with \$2,500,000 capital stock. Already twenty acres have been purchased at Twenty-ninth street and Forty-eighth avenue, and buildings are in process of construction. The new concern is expected to cut prices.

A new school for children is to be established at Fort Snelling this fall. There has always been a lack of suitable teachers among the command at the fort, necessitating sending the children of officers, enlisted men and employees to the public schools in St. Paul for their education. At a recent meeting of the St. Paul school board a measure was adopted of offering to furnish the requisite number of public school teachers to place the fort school on an equal footing with the public schools in the city. The offer has been accepted by the fort authorities.

James Keir Hardie, the Socialist leader in the British Parliament, whose failure to get the customary invitation to the king's garden party in Windsor Castle has stirred up much bitter feeling among his associates, now declares rudely that he will allow no interference with his political conduct in or out of Parliament by the king or the court.

The nomination of Joseph L. Bristow in the Republican primaries of Kansas, for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Brewster Long in absence uniformly credited to the influence of Theodore Roosevelt in Wisconsin.

A burglar who had been robbing a Brooklyn saloonkeeper was trapped, and upon attempting to use a knife was shot dead by the detective. He proved to be Hugo Sherman, a tenant in the same building.

Henry Thran, the Brewthill country, Kentucky, feudist who created a reign of terror there recently, when adjudged insane, by arming himself and defying arrest, was captured and placed in an asylum at Lexington.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Published by J. J. Palmer, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

CHICAGO.

The labor holiday, and hot weather to some extent affected the course of business. Movements of commodities are seen to be comparatively lower and crop marketings disclose a sharp falling off, while the volume of payments through the banks makes a low aggregate. Otherwise, the dominant conditions remain encouraging, the recent improvement being sustained in the leading industries and distribution of general merchandise.

Fall buying is now in full swing and extends to a wider variety of staples and finished products. Operations in dry goods, clothing and footwear run into millions of dollars, with the attendance of outside buyers exceeding all previous records for

POLITICAL COMMENT

Cleveland's Appeal for Taft.
Naturally, Mr. Cleveland's appeal to his fellow-countrymen to vote for Mr. Taft is exciting something like consternation in the inner circles of the Democratic party. The appeal was written only a short time before his death, and was directed particularly to his fellow-Democrats. It was his intention to write two other letters on the political situation during the campaign, but death overtook before he had completed his task. So far as is known he wrote only the one letter which has just been made public. In that one, however, he made his position plain.

Mr. Cleveland gives a high tribute to the qualifications of the Republican candidate. "Personally and officially I have had the opportunity of knowing many things concerning Mr. Taft that were not a matter of general knowledge, and with a keen interest I have watched his large share in the conduct of our national affairs in very recent years. His excellence as a federal judge in Cincinnati is something not to be underestimated or overestimated, for should he come to the presidential chair the qualities which made him a judge of high ability, which I know him to have been, will be the most useful to him as president of the United States. His high ideals of honesty and of relative justice, his great capacity for severe labor, and his humorous wisdom in the face of serious

in Vermont. It will not betray them into overconfidence. They will work just as hard as they would have done if the plurality had fallen below the so-called danger line.—Chicago Tribune.

Efficiency.
It has seemed ridiculous to force an officer of coast artillery to undergo the ninety-mile riding tests now engaging the United States army. The President has been criticized and the criticism has not been confined to those nagging journals afflicted with Rooseveltitis. Most of the fault-finding is based upon a misconception of the purposes of the order.

The government is not anxious to be assured that every military officer can mount a horse and stay upon its back for a given number of miles. To prove that every officer can do so would be flattering to the horsemanship of the service, though it is far from being essential in every army. What the War Department is trying to learn is whether the bearers of commissions are physically fit. Horseback riding is one way of discovering if this be so. It is such a test as lifting weights, or blowing a tin can full of wind, only a test and nothing more.

The cry of the present is efficiency. It is the thing that every employer demands of his clerks, of his foremen, of his shoemakers; it is what he demands of himself. Note this urgency in every line, from watchfulness at grade cross-

A BAD OMEN.



—Chicago Tribune.

problems are attributes equally valuable and commendatory to a people seeking him in whom they may repose the trust of their collective interests while they turn their increased attention to their pressing individual demands."

For these and other reasons which he cited, Mr. Cleveland foresaw that the Republican party was moving "on to a safe victory" in November. It is evident by the references to Bryan which he made in his letter that he believed this year's defeat would loosen the Nebraska's grip on the Democracy for good, although there are some Republicans and Democrats who, regardless of the beating that is just ahead of him, believe that Bryan will capture the candidacy of that unfortunate organization in 1912 or 1916. Mr. Cleveland, then in the presidency, voted for Palmer, the candidate of the National Democracy, in 1896. But there is no candidate in the field this year whom he could call Democratic. If Mr. Cleveland had lived to November that stalwart old patriot would have cast a ballot for William H. Taft.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Vermont Election.
To assert that the 29,000 or more plurality for the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont means that Indiana, Nebraska and some other States which the Democrats put in the doubtful column are sure for Mr. Taft would be to draw agreeable conclusions from inadequate premises. There are causes, such as the state of the weather and personal popularity, which may affect the size of the vote at a State election in Vermont which will play no part in the larger contest.

In spite of their frequent experience of all that may happen between August and November politicians are given to believing that "the thing that hath been, it is that which shall be." On the two occasions when Mr. Cleveland was elected the September plurality in Vermont fell below 25,000. If that had happened this year, the Democrats would have been much elated and hailed it as an omen of victory. The labor of explaining away an unpleasant result would have been thrown on the Republicans. The Vermont Democrats, knowing this, ought to have taken more interest in the contest. They seem to have polled a little over 15,000 votes, which is much less than in 1902. This is no sign of growing love for Mr. Bryan in the Green Mountain State.

So, while the presidential contest does not settle the presidential contest, it does mean that the Republicans have scored a point. If there are any the publicans who are superstitious on the subject of the Vermont plurality their fears have been removed. Whatever discouragement there may be over the election will fall to the lot of the Democrats.

It is safe to say that the managers of Mr. Taft's campaign will not be unduly excited because of the pleasing result.

ings to running an insurance company. Though the trade unions declare they are formed for the benefit of the average craftsman as well as for the most skillful, they are all tending toward placing capability as among the requirements for a card. This is the secret of the question asked of the applicant for employment, "do you drink?" It is why several of the railroads have informed their men that the smoking of cigars is sufficient cause for dismissal. Efficiency is the watchword of the period. It is, at once, the menace of the drones and the endless, and of the time-honored system of seniority. In exercising the tests, some injustice will always be worked to individuals, but, in the end, the many will be benefited and the personnel stripped of its weaklings.

Since in civil life efficiency is the command of the day, surely it should be as much so in the army. To hold office under the government merely for a score or so of years should not commend a man for promotion, or even for retaining his position. He should be made to prove that he is prepared for any call from his country. Until a better method of inquiry is found, the officers ought to accept the ordeal of shaking livers and telescoped vertebrae without betraying their injured feelings.—Toledo Blade.

It Matters Immensely.
"What does it matter," says the Albany Times-Union, "if wages are reduced, provided the cost of living is also reduced?"

The Times-Union is perfectly willing to destroy the protective tariff, and it agrees that the inevitable result of price reduction is wage reduction, and still it insists that the working man would be better off than at present under the protective system. The assumption is that the cost of living is subject to the influence of the protective tariff. The mistake in the calculation is plain on a moment's consideration. What people eat costs them many times annually the price of the things they wear. Even if clothing is on a higher price level than may be the case abroad, America is still a country which exports vast quantities of grain and other foodstuffs. The prices of these things abroad are higher than they are in the United States, and not lower. No reduction of tariff whatever could affect the price of the main body of an American living.

The first and most important result of warfare on the tariff followed by reduction along the whole line would be to throw a vast army of wage earners out of employment in the mills and factories. The cost of living would not be reduced to them to any extent except possibly with respect to their clothing, but they would get no benefit from a reduction there, with no work and no wages to buy with at any price. The whole argument for tariff smashing is based on a false impression.—Buffalo News.

Mr. Bryan and the National Budget.
Mr. Bryan made a speech the other day at St. Paul in which he denounced the alleged extravagant expenditures for the army and navy. The army was now more than twice as large as it was ten years ago, he said, and the expense had tripled. The navy, too, was costing three times as much as in those halcyon days.

All of which was an outrage, in his opinion. It meant piling the burden of taxation on the citizen, who presumably got nothing for his money. It was the fruit of "imperialism" for which the Republican party was alone responsible. "It was a condition to be remedied by wise statesmanship."

We thus see that in some respects time has written no wrinkles on Mr. Bryan's denunciation. Even defeat has not elated his fondness for the catchword "imperialism." He still uses it as if it meant something in American politics. With him evidently nothing dies harder than a dead idea.

But this speech permits us to see another thing about Mr. Bryan. It shows our most distinguished professional advocate of change, our foremost radical, profoundly conservative on the question of national defense. Almost everything else in sight ought to be changed; for every good he has a prospective better. But where army and navy are concerned the closer the approximation to the status of ten years ago the better pleased he is.

This attitude of Mr. Bryan toward the instruments of national defense is easily understood. It has its roots in two diverse sources from which he has drawn. One is the Democracy-in-action of Thomas Jefferson, as exemplified in the ancient embargo and non-intercourse acts. The other is the socialism personified in Mr. Debs.

All know how zealously Mr. Jefferson set about providing the country with means of offense and defense on a critical occasion. No effort to make proclamations take the place of men and ships has ever been superior. If the intention had governed, the results would have been wholly satisfactory. The touchstone of action showed the folly of the theory that the country could get along well enough without being ready to act. But Mr. Bryan still clings to his bosom.

As to the other source, Mr. Bryan has plainly taken in some of the inevitable accompaniments of the socialist idea. Not only in Europe does depreciation of the instruments of national defense leave that doctrine. It is the same in America.

But neither Jefferson's theory nor the attitude of socialism embodies the real American idea. It was something different which even now makes the Monroe doctrine a fact as well as a proclamation.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Country's Supply of Cash.
The treasury mathematicians tell us that the aggregate circulation of the country on Aug. 1 was \$3,045,962,547, as compared with \$2,781,223,500 at the same date in 1907. The present figures break all the records. And the tendency is upward. Moreover, the gold element of the circulation is larger than it was a year ago. It amounts to \$615,788,270. As the gold production of the country stands a chance to go to the \$100,000,000 mark in the calendar year 1908, the gold stock in the banks and in the people's hands is reasonably certain to touch record-breaking figures by New Year's of 1909.

These big gains in the amount of money in circulation are calculated to make Bryan wish some of his predictions of 1896 and 1900 could be wiped off the slate. One of his complaints in his first canvass was that the refusal to throw the mints open to silver would reduce the stock of money in the hands of the people to such a degree that there would not be enough to take care of the exchanges. Like all his other political prognostications, this one turned out to be widely astray. Not only has money increased rapidly in these years, but it has grown faster than population. The growth in the gold ingredient of the circulation has also been much greater than has the increase in the number of the country's inhabitants.

The per capita circulation is now \$34.77, as compared with \$22.7 a year ago. At the time, in July, 1896, when Bryan was starting his little reign of financial terror, the per capita circulation was \$21.10. The population of the country has increased 24 per cent in those dozen years, but we see that the volume of the country's cash has grown much faster. The difference between a circulation of \$21.10 in the middle of 1896 and one of \$34.77 now shows the wide divergence between Bryan's prediction and the actual facts. Much of this increase in circulation has been due to the fact that Bryan was beaten in that year and also in his canvass of 1900. And Bryan's defeat in 1908 will foreshadow a further big gain in the coming four years. So long as Republican policies prevail the country will have active business and enough cash of the best sort to finance it.

Bryan's Hopes.
When Louis Bennett was nominated by the State Democratic Convention of West Virginia, he endorsed a platform which:

Favors amending the constitution so as to preserve the purity of the ballot from evils resulting from conferring powers and privileges upon those who are unfit to appreciate its importance.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

A Week's Record
State Happenings

THREATENED BY FOREST FIRES.

Turner Surrounded by Burning Woods—Citizens Fight Flames.
Forest fires are raging with great fury in a large section of northern Aroostook county, and several towns were in imminent danger of being wiped out by the flames. The village of Turner was surrounded by blazing woods, and the whole male population was out fighting the flames in an attempt to save the town from destruction. Thousands of acres of valuable timber have been consumed. A large section of farming country along the Hallowell road near East Tawas is being swept by forest fires. A number of barns have been burned and a heavy loss in this year's crops entailed. Farmers are making an organized effort against the flames and have succeeded in saving the village of Wilbur. Along the shore of Lake Huron near Alpena, smoke from forest fires became so thick that it is a menace to navigation, and the schooner Garibaldi went aground.

GOV. WARNER SAFE BY 2,000.

Related Figures from Rural Districts Determine Result.
Gov. Fred M. Warner now has a lead over Dr. James M. Bradley of 1,700 in the count for the Republican nomination for Governor, with a few precincts to be verified. The new figures may change the vote a little, but it is evident that the Governor has been re-elected by a plurality that will not be very far from 2,000. The district which gave strong support for Bradley, and as they made good returns first they gave him an apparently safe lead. But with the arrival of each belated return from the rural district Bradley's lead was overcome, and the figures looked safe for Warner. At Lansing it is conceded Warner is in the lead. Congratulations have been received by Dr. Bradley, included in the number being this one from Vice President Fairbanks: "The expected has happened. Accept my hearty congratulations."

ELOPES WITH WIFE'S SISTER.

Michigan Clergyman Is Arrested at Work in Laundry.
The Rev. William Cummings, a young minister, who has been officiating for the summer at Elk Rapids, was arrested in Sault Ste. Marie, on a non-support warrant issued in Ionia county, where his wife's parents are prominent residents at Clarksville. The pastor disappeared Aug. 1 and the same day his wife's sister, Miss Velma Taylor, 20 years old, was reported missing. Miss Taylor was found in a boarding house in the "Boo," and through her the Rev. Mr. Cummings was discovered working in a laundry. When the minister left for Ionia in charge of an officer Miss Taylor went with them. The couple had been living in Sault Ste. Marie two weeks.

BRIGHTON BOY HERO HURT.

Leo Crippen Nearly Loses Life in Trying to Board Train.
Brighton's boy hero, Leo Crippen, 11 years old, met with an accident that nearly cost him his life. During school recess he attempted to board a caboose of freight train on the Pere Marquette track which runs back of the school and was knocked down by the step of the car. He was dragged some distance, his clothes being torn off. He sustained two severe scalp wounds and a badly bruised arm. Young Crippen gained fame two years ago by saving the lives of three boys from drowning.

CLINGS TO DROWNING BOY.

Sister Brings One Brother Ashore and the Other Perishes.
Vina Wood, 11 years old, rescued her 10-year-old brother from drowning and imperiled her own life trying to rescue a younger brother, Clayton, who was drowned. The three children were swimming in Black river at Port Huron, when the youngest got beyond his depth. The other two hurried to his rescue, but the older boy was soon swept off his feet. The little girl clung desperately to both. The smaller boy slipped from her grasp and was drowned.

SAYS HE WAS KIDNAPED.

Lad in Port Huron Jail Tells Singing Story.
Robert Nixon, aged 14, who is held in the county jail at Port Huron, asserts he was kidnapped by an unknown man from the home of Chris Vogeli, in Greenwood township, and taken into Sault Ste. Marie. At the latter place, he says he was given his freedom. The boy was taken by Vogeli after he had spent a number of years at the orphan's home at Coldwater. Sheriff Davidson will find another home for the lad.

BELIEVE GIRL WAS MURDERED.

Police Probe Death of Young Woman Found Near Detroit River.
The police are investigating the death of Miss Marie Hemke, 23 years old, who was found near the river at Robarge's report near Detroit, with neck broken, a rib fractured and numerous bruises and lacerations. Miss Hemke was a member of a night boating party on the Detroit river. It was said that she had fallen into the water when going ashore at Robarge's. A physician found the young woman dead when he arrived to render assistance.

Shot in Boat While Hunting.

Herbert Jenks, aged 27 years, of Joliet, Ill., was found shot dead in a rowboat in which he had been duck hunting at Bay City. It is supposed that he accidentally shot himself, as the shotgun by his side had one empty barrel. Twenty years ago his twin brothers were drowned while visiting there.

Creased: Leaps to Death.

Ending the nurse while in delirium, Mrs. William Carler, 61 years old, jumped through a wire screen at Butterworth hospital in Grand Rapids, falling thirty feet and sustaining injuries which caused her death.

Flight Request to Orphan's Home.

Four heirs of the late Hugh McCurdy of Corvallis, who left his \$110,000 estate to the Masonic Orphan's Home at Grand Rapids, Mich., filed in the Probate Court notice of a suit to break the will. It is alleged that McCurdy's mental condition was not good when he made the will.

HOLDS UP BASEBALL TEAM.

Stage-Handed Complete Players to Give Him Their Money.
When Manager Benson of the Detroit team took his vacation, he arrived in Muskegon the other day the full of the team being held up at the point of a revolver and robbed while en route from Muskegon to Lansing. "Thanks to clever foresight on the part of players of the team the highwayman that did the job secured only \$125 for his trouble. The team drove overland from Saranac to Hastings and all the players were piled in a big bus. When in a dark and deserted section of the country a masked man, carrying a shining revolver, jumped from the roadside and shouted 'Hold up your hands, you fellows.' We went the hands of the players and stage driver. Then the search for money started. The highwayman could not go through the pockets of the players, as he didn't have anyone with him to cover the players while he was doing the job, so, lining them up by the roadside, he held out his hat and the players poured their loose change into it. Two of the players hid under the wagon seat."

BENEDICT ABOUT TO WED GIRL.

Chicago Husband Has Plan Spoiled by Spouse at Altar.
While her husband was in the county clerk's office in Muskegon obtaining a license to marry an 18-year-old girl, Mrs. Samuel Auran confronted him and it was "all off" for Samuel. Auran came to Muskegon from Chicago six weeks ago to find employment. His wife not hearing from him, became suspicious and put a private detective on his trail, with the result that she arrived just in time to prevent her husband from committing bigamy. The intended bride was heart-broken.

CLAIMS ASCENDER IS ALIVE.

Says Man Wanted in Michigan Is Employed in New York.
Declaring that he knows Lafora S. Baker, former cashier of the Western National Bank of Big Rapids, to be alive and employed in a big Wall street brokerage firm, James Donoran, a wealthy Chicago lumberman, arrived in Muskegon last week and gave out a story that revives interest in a sensation of a few years ago, when he insisted that Baker had not died, as the bank wrecker tried to make it appear, and caused Baker's grave to be opened only to find a wax figure purporting to be the real ascender lying in the coffin.

ATTEMPTED POISONING CHARGED.

Alleged to Have Put Paris Green in Coffee.
William Gordon, a farm hand employed by Dan Wilson, who lives in Portland township, is in jail in Ionia on a charge of having placed poison in the coffee of the Miller family. It is said that Miller's folks had some trouble with Gordon, who is alleged to have mixed Paris green with the coffee through the grinder. The family discovered the mixture before any of it had found its way to the breakfast table and then they notified the sheriff's office. It is believed that Gordon is mentally unsound.

Forest Fires Rage.

Forest fires raging in Houghton county during the past few days have sprung up afresh and Houghton and the entire Portage lake district was enveloped in a dense pall of smoke, occasioning much alarm. Millions of feet of timber have been burned and many farms are in danger of being wiped out. The losses by forest fires in the upper peninsula this year are the heaviest on record. Rain is badly needed, and unless forthcoming shortly a vast area is likely to be devastated.

Farmer Ends Life by Hanging.

Hert Fuller, a farmer, aged 50, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn five miles north of Hillsdale. He had been in poor health and was subject to melancholia. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

SHORT STATE ITEMS.

The Standard Oil Company is installing another large oil tank at Carsonville. Mrs. Perry Kyes, a prominent lady of Gannonsville, is dead at the age of 73 years.

The Detroit Trust Co., receiver for E. Bement's Sons of Lansing has paid dividends of 54 per cent to the creditors of the company.

Regulation papers have been taken out for George W. Capps, wanted in Illinois for larceny. Capps is under arrest at Mt. Clemens.

The friction of one of the wheels rubbing against the side of the wagon and causing sufficient heat to ignite a man-moth load of hay that was being taken to Muskegon by Riley Sperry of Ravenna, set the hay afire.

Fred Parker, aged 23, charged with assaulting Miss Elizabeth Pilger, in Port Huron, on Feb. 24, was bound over to the Circuit Court for trial by Police Justice Benedict. Bail was required in the sum of \$7,500.

By using explosives, burglars secured an entrance to the Pere Marquette station at Erie and made away with several guns. The office of the Erie elevator was also entered and a gun taken from there. In neither place was any cash procured.

George L. Harvey of Port Huron has been commissioned adjutant general on the brigade staff of the National Guard. Capt. Harry E. Loomis of Lapeer, quartermaster of the Third Infantry, has been promoted to major and commissary on the brigade staff.

Oscar Downs, a baker, and well-known Lansing character, was found dead in a bottle of whisky containing sufficient poison to cause death, was found by his bedside. It is the theory of the police that the poison was taken with suicidal intent.

G. H. Graham, a Durand young man, has been sentenced to jail for collecting money under false pretenses. He represented himself as agent for a New York publication and sold dress patterns, telling purchasers that they could have the dresses made free of charge at a certain place.

A 2-year-old son of John Tienken, a farmer living two miles west of Houghton, died from convulsions caused by eating watermelon. The mother's mind threatened to give way.

Bernard Fishbeck, foreman of the Old automobile works at Lansing, was killed there when a new car which he was inspecting ran over the testing track. George Hunt, his assistant, was severely injured.

STANDARD OIL FIGHTS BACK IN LONG REPLY

Various Reasons Given Why \$29,240,000 Fine Case Should Not Be Recalled.

CITE POETRY IN ARGUMENT.

"Thou Sayest an Undisputed Thing in Such a Solemn Way," Is Quotation by Counsel.

In a tart reply filed in Chicago Thursday to the petition of the government for a rehearing of the Standard Oil case, the attorneys for the company, in urging that the ruling of the Federal Court of Appeals setting aside the \$29,240,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis be allowed to stand, rapped back at the prosecuting attorneys. Their exceptions were termed "captious and groundless" and they were accused of arguing hypothetical questions and conjuring up impossible illustrations in support of their contentions. Signed with the names of the attorneys for the branch of the New Jersey corporation, the reply to the application of the federal legal forces for a rehearing is critical throughout and questions the accuracy of the statements upon which the second hearing of the famous case was asked for by the government counsel.

Taking the stand that the petition in appeal of the government attorney only reiterates a mass of technicalities and arguments which in no way concern the vital points of the case, counsel for the Standard Oil Company give various reasons why the Federal Courts should not consider an application for a rehearing of the case.

After reviewing some of the alleged repetitions the Standard Oil lawyers answer:

"All of this was elaborately presented in former arguments and full and fair consideration was given to it by the court, as is expressly shown in the opinion. Counsel, with solemnity, reiterates what no one disputes. The reply then quotes:

"Thou sayest an undisputed thing in such a solemn way."

The quotation is from Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem "To an Insect." Each of the several arguments is set forth in detail and the entire document is voluminous. The case is taken up from beginning to end, particular stress being laid upon the Bogardus testimony, the principal ground upon which Judge Grosscup reversed the fine in the District Court.



The sale of the New Haven railway system, big block of Boston and Maine stock, about which there had long existed a sharp legal controversy, is believed to have been made to friendly hands. The New Haven officials protest that the purchaser, Mr. Billard, is bound by no obligations expressed or implied, but they add that, of course, they would not have sold to him had they thought he would use the stock against them.

From 5,000 to 10,000 mechanics employed on the big Canadian Pacific railway, extending from St. John to Vancouver, went on a strike as a protest against the new schedule posted by the road management upon the award of a majority of the arbitrators board. The strike order was sent out from Montreal by Bell Hardy, chairman of the Federated Mechanics of that system. It was obeyed to the letter, and every shop was vacated at the same moment.

The Union Tank Line Company, one of the original branches of the oil trust, has filed papers at Trenton, N. J., for an increase of its capital from \$3,500,000 to \$12,000,000. The main importance of this is that it is presumed to foreshadow a similar fourfold increase in the capital of all the trust subsidiaries preliminary to an expansion of the stock of the parent company from \$100,000,000 to \$400,000,000, on which latter figure the dividends would amount to no more than 6 or 7 per cent.

It is reported that Clarion, Iowa, will soon lose the shops of the Chicago Great Western railway. The new law limiting the hours employees shall be continuously engaged in operating trains, according to railway management theory, increases the necessity of equalizing distances between division points. The shops will be moved to Fort Dodge. Fort Dodge is 130 miles from Omaha, 100 miles from Harney, and the same distance from Delwin, making it the logical location for the division.

All of the property of the Winnebago (Wis.) Traction Company was sold for \$300,000 under foreclosure proceedings in the case of the Trust Company of America. The purchasers were Oliver C. Fuller, Fred C. Best and Russell L. Smith, all of Milwaukee.

The Reading and Lackawanna railroad managers have decided to erect plants in the anthracite region for the treatment of mine timbers, as recent tests extending over a period of three years prove that the life of peeled and seasoned timber is more than doubled by the application of creosote and zinc chloride.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has installed a free telephone service at many stations on its line for the use of stock and grain shippers. They will be operated over the regular telephone wires.

Charged with violations of the federal anti-trust law, involving discrimination in favor of the so-called "fruit trust," two railroad companies, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific have been indicted in Chicago. The indictment against the Illinois Central alleges two specific violations, and that against the Rock Island contains eight counts. The penalty is a fine of \$2,000 on each count.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1522—Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, printed the first work on arithmetic in England.

1535—Jacques Cartier discovered the Saguenay.

1620—The English Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth in the Mayflower.

1631—Cromwell defeated Charles II. at Worcester.

1675—The Indians under King Philip attacked the town of Deerfield, Mass.

1682—Delaware was granted to William Penn by the Duke of York.

1706—The French defeated by Prince Eugene at Turin.

1724—Sir Guy Carleton, who was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, born in Ireland. Died in England, Nov. 10, 1806.

1729—Benjamin appointed governor of Canada.

1762—First play performed in America by a regular company of players, at Williamsburg, Va.

1765—British defeated the French and Indians in battle of Lake George.... Sir Charles Hardy arrived at New York to succeed De Laney as governor of the province.... Public announcement was made of the exile of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.

1763—Indian battle at Blood Ridge, Mich.

1765—The subject of medicine first taught in America at the College of Philadelphia.

1767—Charles Townshend, the British statesman whose bill taxing tea and other commodities brought about the American Revolution, died in England.

1774—First Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia.

1777—Washington completed the defenses of his army at Wilmington, Del.

1781—Washington and Rochambeau received in Philadelphia.... Americans victorious in battle of Red Bank Springs.

1783—Peace made between Great Britain and the United States by the treaty of Versailles.

1792—French republicans slaughtered 100 persons in the military prison of Albany, near Paris.

1804—Nineteen Dominican missions established along the California coast from San Francisco to San Diego.... American squadron under Commodore Preble made its sixth attack on Tripoli.... The American ship Intrepid blown up in the harbor of Tripoli.

1812—United States troops repulsed the Indians in battle at Fort Harrison.

1814—The British sloop of war Avon sunk by the American sloop Wasp.

1820—A grand fête given in Lyons, France, in honor of Gen. Lafayette.

1837—An extra session of the United States Congress convened to devise measures to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country.

1854—Grand opera first produced in Castle Garden, New York.

1855—The first Hebrew temple in the Mississippi valley consecrated in St. Louis.

1863—Fort Wagner, near Charleston, bombarded by Gen. Gillmore.

1864—President Lincoln issued a proclamation of thanksgiving because of the successes of Farragut at Mobile and Sherman at Atlanta.

1868—"No Roper" riots in Manchester, England.... Steamer Hippocampus founded in Lake Michigan, with loss of thirty-eight lives.

1883—Last spike driven in the Northern Pacific railroad, near Gold Creek, Mont.

1884—One hundred and thirty-four unidentified dead, victims of the forest fires, buried at Hinkley, Minn.

1884—Labor day observed for the first time as a legal holiday throughout the United States.

1904—Telegraphic signals sent around the world in honor of the opening of the International Geographical Congress in Washington.

1909—President Roosevelt ordered reformed spelling to be given a thorough test by the public printer.... Senator Heyburn attacked the forestry policy of President Roosevelt in the irrigation congress at Boise, Idaho.

1907—Anti-Japanese riots occurred in Vancouver, B. C.... Seven persons killed and many injured in a Canadian Pacific railway accident, near Caledon, Ontario.

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

To-day Germany furnishes five-sixths of the dyes used in the world.

Japan is building in her own shipyards forty vessels, including two battleships.

Clerks in dry goods and grocery stores in New Zealand earn from \$6 to \$17.50 a week.

The United States imported \$4,284,553 worth of lace in 1906 from Nottingham, England.

Napoleon said: "From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step."

As early as 1847 a law was passed in New Hampshire making ten hours a legal day

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Smith's Wife

By Howard D. Smiley

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"Wealth!" snorted Bagley, kicking a two-thousand-dollar sack of gold-dust under the bunk.

"Wealth!" he repeated, in the tone of voice you used the day you went fishing and it rained.

"What's consuming you?" I inquired.

"There ain't anything consuming me, and—vice versa," he answered, crouching as a bear in a trap.

"Vice versa," said I, "who's he?"

"Ho!" answered Bag, in his rainy-day voice. "Who said anything about 'he'?"

If you only understood the simple rudiments of the American tongue, you'd know that vice versa means the other way.

There ain't anything consuming me and I ain't consuming anything—that's fit to eat."

"Oh," said I, taking my feet off the stove, "if, by that, you mean to infer that my cooking—"

"You can't casting any reflections on your cooking," he interrupted. "You can cook, if you only had the where-all to do it with. That's what I'm kicking about."

"Look at that," he continued, pointing at the sack of gold-dust that were piled up against the wall like cord-wood.

"Wealth, wealth beyond the dreams of John D. Avarice! But what good is it doing us I'd like to know? Why, there is enough gold stacked up against that wall to buy all the ham and eggs in York state, if we were only there."

"Well, that's consoling, ain't it?" I said. "We're going to start for there just as soon as Smith gets back with that pack train. In the meantime, just calm yourself and have some beans."

"Beans!" he answered, out of his mouth, with both lungs pushing. "Do you think that all I am made for is to eat beans? I want some pie and some milk that is out of a real cow, 'stead of a tin one, and I want some

coffee to put in. I've been laboring in these diggings all winter, shoveling, drilling, blasting, and washing, and doing it all on beans. Beans for breakfast, beans for dinner, beans for supper, eat 'em, till I am ashamed to look the bean sack in the face. It's pie I'm hankering for now. Do you understand? Pie!"

"Well, I reckon you can have some," said a sweet feminine voice, coming from nowhere in particular and most any old place in general.

There may be a few things left in this mundane sphere that can stir up my cerebro excitant enough to cause a period of momentary aberration, and that was one of them. When I came to, I was on my feet with a .45 Colt in one hand and the frying-pan in the other; Bag was under the table, and in the doorway stood a lady.

Try and imagine my feelings; there was Bag and me in the midst of the Seven Devils, with the free and independent state of Idaho stretched all around us, and not another living soul within a hundred miles of us, that we knew of; and there was Bag hankering out loud for pie, when, suddenly, out of the midst of the solitude and without warning, that female speaks up and says: "Well, I reckon you can have some."

"Would you mind?" I asked, as soon as I could get my voice back into my mouth, "telling an anxious inquirer where in the hotel you dropped down from?"

"Weiser," she answered. "I've got your pack team here. I'm his wife."

"His wife," I asked, "who's he?"

"Why, Mr. Smith, of course, who'd you suppose?"

I wasn't supposing. I was beyond that. "Oh!" said I.

"Yes," she continued. "Mr. Smith and I were married in Weiser three weeks ago and started for camp together, but he broke his leg about three days back, and I had to leave him and come on alone. I've got him fixed up nice and comfortable, though with plenty to eat and my Bible, so he won't get lonesome. He said for me to tell you to pack up and start back just as soon as ever you could."

"Yes, ma'am," said I, thinking of the Bible. "Give me time and I can promise myself to meet conditions, but the idea of her leaving that head-

in a stable to keep him from getting someone hit my funny bone such a shock that I wanted to just double up."

Still, that was her credential. The fact that Smith was wedded to a lady who could induce him to remain alone in the wilds and fastnesses of Seven Devils, with nothing but a broken leg and a little for company, was sufficient in itself to convince me that she must be all right.

"Yes, ma'am," I said. "We'll be packed up and under way the first thing in the morning."

"All right; and if you'll build a fire in that stove I'll bake you that pie," she said, to Bag.

"Well, I'll be slammed," he answered, or words to that effect, and I wasn't blaming him much either.

"Sir," said she, with her nose on a bias, "I took you for a gentleman."

"Well, what do you take me for now?" he asked. "A piece of cheese?"

"That'll go better with pie than your conversation will with a lady," she retorted.

"You shut up and get busy with that fire. You're going to get what you've been hankering for now," said I to Bag, and went out to look at the pack team.

There they were, six husky mules; but none too many to tote out the load of gold we had accumulated during the winter.

Bag and I slept under the stars that night, giving Mrs. Smith the privacy of the shack. We were up bright and early, and while Bag and I packed the gold and the rest of our belongings on the mules, Mrs. Smith got breakfast.

While we were eating it she went over to her pack and dug out a quart bottle of whisky.

"Mr. Smith bought this so you could drink a parting toast to the camp," said she. "He wanted to bring more, but I wouldn't let him."

"Didn't he keep any for himself?" I asked.

"My husband can't drink whisky and be my husband!"

"Bill is a good old soul, ain't he?" I remarked, thinking of that Bible.

Bag emptied his coffee cup and reached for the bottle.

"The moment has arrived," said he, "that I have looked forward to for many long and arduous months. I came to these parts a lone and unpeccable stranger; I am leaving them rich beyond the dreams of old Croesus. Fill up," said he, passing the bottle to Mrs. Smith.

"Thank you," she answered. "I never indulge; I'll drink mine in coffee."

So Bag and I filled our cups and he continued:

"Old shack," said he, with his eyes on the rafters, "as I gaze on your rough and smoke-blackened walls, that have so long sheltered me and mine comrades, and which I am now leaving, alas, forever, a feeling akin to—"

"Here's how," said I.

"Same to you," he answered, and we drank the toast.

"I'm about as decently familiar with lubricate liquor as the next man, but I never had anything get into the upper-story quite so quick as that dose did. Inside of ten minutes things began to swim, and in about two more I saw that it was time to move. I was just able to get on my feet and that was all; everything in the shack was romping around like a merry-go-round."

I remember making a grab for the table when it went past, but missed it, and went down all in a heap. Next thing I knew I had been over a precipice and began to fall; I fell and fell, until I began to wonder when I was going to hit bottom. Then I struck a hill and started rolling; bumping and banging along so hard that I commenced to wake up and realize that some one was shaking me.

"S'matter?" I asked, with both eyes shut.

"Wake up," said a voice that I supposed had a broken leg; and I opened my eyes to find Smith standing over me.

"S'matter?" I asked again.

"You've been doped," he answered. He had to fuss around for quite a spell before he could get Bag and me in a condition so that we could understand what had happened.

"It's all my fault," he explained. "I met that woman in a concert hall, down in Weiser, one night; and during an earnest conversation, both liquid and vocal, I imparted to her valuable information appertaining to our whereabouts and the frenzied state of our finances."

"I didn't think any more about it until yesterday when I met her and a man about two miles down the trail. The first intimation I had of their presence in that vicinity was a request from the man to hold up my hands, and, as he was backing it up with an iron argument, I had to comply. He tied me to a tree and kept me company until the lady returned this morning with the pack train. Then they took my boots and gun and turned me loose, while they went over the hills and far away."

"Where's my boots?" yelled Bag. "I'm going after them."

"She has taken all our boots," answered Smith. "We can't travel."

"Then you ain't married after all!" I asked.

"Married? Certainly I'm married," answered Smith.

"And what's become of your wife?" I asked.

"My wife," said he. "She's in Homestead, Pa., or at least she was the last time I heard of her. But what's she got to do with this affair?"

"Nothing," I answered, thinking of that Bible.

STRANGE USES OF PICTURES.

Have Been Frequently Diverted from Their Prime Purpose.

Though the prime purpose of pictures is to please and instruct, they have at times been diverted to other uses. During the recent hearing of a case at a London police court a witness gave evidence that the prisoner who was charged with attempted murder and homicide, had drawn his attention to a couple of pictures on the backs of which, written in pencil, was a statement by the accused setting forth the reason for his premeditated crime.

Ere now pictures have been enlisted in Hyman's cause. That celebrated painter of flower and figure subjects, William Hunt, was on one occasion commissioned by a gentleman to paint his portrait in the attitude of kneeling and holding in his hand an open scroll wherein was written a declaration of love and offer of marriage. The lady to whom this unusual proposal of marriage was sent replied with a chalk drawing of herself with a sheet of paper in her hand on which was inscribed a laconic "Yes."

Pictures have not infrequently been chosen by whimsical testators as hiding places for their wills. To an even greater length of eccentricity did a gentleman go when he gave a handsome sum to Mulready to execute a figure subject on the back of his will, which, thus adorned, was framed and hung in his drawing room.

As debt collectors, too, they have proved efficacious. Ely, when a young man, received an order from certain Mayfield tradesmen to make a dozen caricature sketches of a resident of the locality who was notably averse to settling his accounts. These portraits when finished were displayed in the windows of their subject's long-suffering creditors, who refused to remove them from the public gaze until their bills were paid. Seeing no way of escaping ridicule save by yielding to their just demands, the gentleman, on condition that the objectionable portraits were destroyed, agreed to discharge his debts.

Soon after he settled in London Sir Thomas Lawrence, then a mere youth, was witness to a dastardly assault on a young lady by a ruffian, who managed to make good his escape, not, however, before he had been well noted by the young artist, who at once returning to his studio in Leicester square, drew from memory a speaking portrait. This, which he handed to the police, was the means of bringing the criminal to justice.

That wayward genius, George Morland, was often sore pressed for money to pay his debts. On one occasion he stayed at an inn where he speedily ran up an account which he was unable to meet. He offered a picture in payment, but his face shook his head. Suddenly, however, his eye brightened, and he invited the artist to step into his yard; where, he trusted, a means of settlement might be found. Morland did so, and a few days later received his bill receipted: "The following Sunday mine boat appeared at church in a truly novel waistcoat, being less than the painter's payment, which, stretched across his ample chest, displayed to the amazed congregation the picture of a gigantic pig."

Monument to Poe.

What has the world to do now with the weaknesses of a man who is dead? Why should it heap scorn on his memory because of his personal peculiarities? Poe the living man was unfortunate, buffeted in turn by cruel circumstances outside himself and by the perversities of a nature he could not control and other people could not understand. But he was and is to-day the finest poetic genius the country has produced. As a writer of the short story he founded a school which the best of the French, the German and the Slav short-story writers have been proud to follow. It is because of his matchless, haunting melodies of verse and the rich world of his imagination revealed to us in his short stories that Poe's memory should be honored. His frailties as a man perished with him; there is no need to keep them in memory. But that imperishable part of him which we call genius deserves its fame. Monuments are not raised to the flawless alone. If they were there might be fewer, even in proud Richmond, to lift the names of favored sons upward to the sky.—Washington Post.

Chickens Saved from Snake.

An old hen with a large family of small chickens was recently given an empty barrel turned down on its side, for a coop, says a correspondent for the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. One day recently the hen gave the signal of distress used by all good granagers and the barrel was quickly surrounded by the fighting members of the household. A large snake was found in the barrel and quickly lynched. Several bunches were noticed on the reptile's body, and he was ripped up the belly with a pair of shears and seven chickens were found gasping for breath. They are all alive.

One Woman's Wisdom.

Mrs. Newed—And you paid only 98 cents for that hat?

Mrs. Oldwed—That's all.

Mrs. Newed—Your husband was delighted of course!

Mrs. Oldwed—I hope you don't think I was foolish enough to tell him I got such a cheap hat.

Mrs. Newed—Where would the fool hat part come in?

Mrs. Oldwed—Why, if I told him what it cost he'd expect me to be satisfied with bargain-counter hats all the rest of my days.—Chicago News.

SAID ABOUT WOMEN

REMARKS MORE OR LESS UNCOMPLIMENTARY.

One Wonders in Reading These Whether Men of the Past Were Fair in Their Treatment of the Gentle Sex.

Proverbs regard the fair sex almost exclusively from the point of view of a man of the old school—a man, that is, who believes in the absolute inferiority of woman and in the stern necessity of making her know and keep her place. There is one with quite a Spanish air of jealous jealousy which says that a woman should come but three times a week—baptized, married and buried.

Burton quotes it in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," who said it was "too straitlaced." "Straitlaced" is hardly the adjective that the modern suffragist would use. Another of these masterful proprietary proverbs is the well-known:

A spaniel, a wife and a walnut tree. The more you beat 'em, the better they be.

One talking proverb of undoubted truth is that which says: "A woman may knit a knot with her tongue she cannot untie with all her teeth." This was familiar more than three centuries ago, and may still often be heard in the north, especially in Scotland, with reference to an unwise or inadvisable marriage. It is also used quite rightly of men in the same connection. With regard to abuse in general it is quite certain, and men may as well freely admit the charge which can hardly be denied, that many of the lords of creation are as arrant gossips as any wearer of petticoats. Matrimonial proverbs, as a whole, bear marks of masculine authorship and press rather of the weaker sex. Sayings in praise of marriage and of the good wife are comparatively rare. However, Cupid may be depended upon to set the proverbs of ill omen at defiance, as well as the maxims of prudence and forethought that are so freely quoted by those who have escaped the little god's shafts, for "Love is as warm among cottagers as courtiers," and, as an Italian saying has it, "Love can neither be bought nor sold; its only price is love."

Another old saying, still often heard in country places, where old modes of thought as well as old forms of speech still linger, exhibits a most unfeeling disregard for woman's tears. The tears of beauty in distress are usually supposed to be among the most powerful weapons in the arsenal of feminine charms; but the hearts of our forefathers (or some of them) must have been steeled againstlachrymal assault when they were able to say that "it is as great a pity to see a woman weep as it is to see a goose go barefooted," or, as one seventeenth century writer phrased it: "There is no more pity to be taken of her than to see a goose go barefooted." This might have been reserved for the shedders of crocodile tears or for those curiously endowed folk who are able to make their eyes overflow by a mere effort of will, such as the beautiful young lady named Sophy Streetfield, who was one of the circle that gathered round the Thrales and Dr. Johnson at Streatham. "Weep, Sophy," Mrs. Thrale would say, and thereupon, without the movement of a muscle or the slightest disturbance of the calm repose of her lovely countenance, Sophy's beautiful eyes would slowly fill with tears, and in a few seconds the round drops of "pearled dew" were chasing one another down her smooth cheeks. Sophy's weeping was certainly no more distressing than the barefooted progress of a goose.

A Counsel Scorned.

At a recent trial in Scotland a certain lady got into the witness box to be examined, when the following conversation took place between her and the opposing counsel:

Counsel—How old are you?

Miss Jane—Oh, well, sir, I am an unmarried woman, and I don't think it right to answer that question.

The Judge—Oh, yes, answer the gentleman. How old are you?

Miss Jane—Well, sir, I am 50.

Counsel—Are you not more?

Miss Jane—Well, I am 60.

The inquisitive lawyer still further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied:

"Well, sir, I wanna tell a lee; I hinda test hope yet," scornfully adding, "but I wanna marry you, for I am sick and tired of your palaver already."

Sagacity of Horses.

An interesting story of the sagacity of horses comes from a provincial French town. The characters of a squadron of dragons had been taken back in the river, and the troopers were looking on while they were in the water, when suddenly some 30 of them returned hurriedly to the bank, and ere they could be stopped had dashed in different directions. The dragons went in search of the fugitives. At last, however, they gave it up in despair, and so returned crestfallen to their barracks, to find that every one of the runaways had got back to the stables without so much as a scratch among the whole lot.

Of Service.

"Do you think the flying machine will ever perform any important service to the public?"

"It is already performing an important service," answered Miss Cayenne. "It is something to talk about."—Washington Star.

DANCE IN CHURCH

CURIOUS SURVIVAL OF CUSTOM OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Cathedral at Seville, Spain, the Scene of Remarkable Ceremonial of Which the Origin is Lost in Antiquity.

Not one of the many relics of the middle ages, with which Spain still abounds, is more curious than the dancing before the altar which takes place every evening during the octaves of the Immaculate Conception (December 8 to 16) and Corpus Domini (three days after Ascension day) in the cathedral of Seville.

This church is the largest Gothic cathedral in the world. It is lit by no fewer than 83 windows and is a veritable museum of art, but the crowning glory of this venerable pile is its fifteenth and sixteenth century stained glass, the designing of which is upon doubtful authority ascribed to Raphael, Titian and Michael Angelo. It is within this wonderful edifice, says the Pall Mall Gazette, that takes place the most quaint ritual of all Christendom.

The dance is performed by two rows of choristers or solses, numbering 10 or 12 (formerly it was six), wearing plumed hats and dressed as pages of the time of Philip III.; the colors of the clothes vary; for the octave of Corpus Domini they are red and white, while blue and white are worn during the Immaculate Conception. To the slow music of violins this dance (which is a sort of minuet) is solemnly performed, devoid of all reverence and levity.

At the December festival the vast church is in darkness, save for the lights of the high altar, and the effect is most impressive. The chants which the choristers break out into merely add to the solemnity of the occasion, which is not in the least degree lessened by the sound of the castanets the solses play. There are two sets of music, and they are used upon alternate evenings, the sale of which is jealously guarded against by the chapter.

A legend says this singular ritual originated at the time of the siege of Seville by some boys going out to Alcala, where they danced before the Moorish army, which they so delighted that they were able to detain them while the Spaniards manned the walls; but really the origin of this "dancing" is quite obscure.

Another interesting legend relates that a certain archbishop of Seville about 200 years ago wished to suppress this ritual, but the citizens, together with the canons, gave such opposition that there was quite a tumult, and the matter was referred to Rome. The pope of that time wishing to see the dance, the choristers were taken to the Eternal City, where they performed before the head of Christendom, who merely laughed, but to please the archbishop and at the same time to appease the canons he said the dancing might continue until the clothes were worn out; to avoid this the dresses, which are of striped silk, have always been partially replaced at a time, and now they bid fair to last forever.

The other legends are connected with the Jews of Toledo, who formed the only community of medieval Europe that was not confined to a ghetto, with all its persecuting regulations. One of the reasons given for this is that at the time of the crucifixion of Jerusalem sent around to all the Jewish colonies asking whether or not the Christ was the long expected Messiah, and the Jews of this city were the only ones who returned an affirmative answer, for which they received their freedom.

Another legend says the cause of this singular circumstance was that when the Christians endeavored to confine these Jews to a ghetto the latter proved that before the crucifixion their ancestors were living in Toledo and so they were guiltless of that crime.

Enemies of Arizona Chickens.

About four days ago L. T. Clifford, who owns a fine lot of poultry, was out in the yard engaged in doing the chores when he heard an unusual commotion in his henhouse. On opening the door and lighting up the building he was astonished to see a large bullsnake lying in the middle of the floor with its body coiled around two chickens, which were yet alive.

Mr. Clifford struck at the reptile, landing a blow on its head, when it immediately tightened its coils and crushed the chickens. The snake measured between 3½ and 4 feet in length.

On Saturday evening the owner was again disturbed by a noise among his fowls, and this time the cause for alarm in the henhouse was made by a large frog who had just finished making an evening meal of one of the broilers. Mr. Clifford killed the frog.—Arizona Republican.

Pleasant Morning Chat.

Overheard in Broadway:

"When I scuffle with him, just before I strangle him, you rush forward, knock the bottle of poison from my hand and say: 'Fair play, fair play!'"

Then grab the two pistols, rush to the window, left center, and yell: 'Stand back! I shoot to kill!'" That's the signal for the cabin to be blown up by dynamite, and I fall on top of Bunco Bill's body with blood streaming from my mouth. You tear the papers from his bosom, and as the roof falls on you, shout: 'The girl is mine!'"

Why Deady Mixed

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